The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.
C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.
M. F. ROAN, Business Manager.
TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.
Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1872. NO. 176.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—News, Paper Decisions.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.
Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.
Communications designed for publication should be addressed to
C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.
Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

HIGH PRESSURE LEGISLATION.

Both Houses Pushing Business.

Constitutional Convention Bill Recommitted.

The Appropriation Bill Passed.

Consolidation a Fixed Fact.

The Bill Signed by the Governor.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.
HARRISBURG, Pa., April 2, 1872.
SENATE.

The Constitutional Convention Bill.

The Senate held till after twelve o'clock last night, McClure making a lengthy speech on the Constitutional Convention bill reported by the Conference Committee, with Mr. White's proposition that three delegates should be elected for each Senator, on the cumulative system. Mr. McClure had the bill recommitted, upon the ground that this would make the Convention partisan.

Bills Passed.

The bill selling agricultural land scrip and authorizing a new issue of bonds was passed. Following House bills passed: Amending the health laws of Pittsburgh; vacating part of Highland avenue; vacating part of Locust street; negotiating party walls in Pittsburgh; authorizing Councils to set aside proceedings for the opening of Water street; authorizing Pittsburgh city to guarantee the payment of taxes upon certain bonds; authorizing the erection of a bridge over the Youghiogheny at McKeesport.

The Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Graham, from the Conference Committee on the Appropriation bill, reported, retaining $250,000 for legislative expenses, $10,000 for the Philadelphia University Hospital, Nearly all the local charities were struck out. Each member of the Evans Committee is allowed $800 expenses.

Mr. Billingfelt earnestly opposed the introduction of a new subject into the appropriation bill not considered in either house, including $800 extra to each member of the Evans Committee. The report was adopted.

YEAS—Anderson, Brooks, Buckalew, Crawford, Davis, Berks, Dechert, Delamater, Dill, Findlay, Graham, Humphreys, Mumma, Nagle, Purman, Randall, Strong, Rutan—18.

NAYS—Allen, Billingfelt, Broadhead, Davis, Philadelphia; Knight, McSherry, Petriken, Waddell, Warfel, Weakley, White—11.

Mr. Graham objected to the house bill for the more effective gas lighting of towns and boroughs in Allegheny county.

Mr. Humphreys defeated the bill incorporating the Union Passenger Railway Company of Allegheny county.

Mr. Graham desires that he should be represented as in favor of the bill extending the free pipe bill to Allegheny county last night, and this evening the bill for the Smith's Ferry Oil Transportation Company, of Beaver County, passed finally, as it came from the House.

The bill allowing defendants in case of misdemeanor to testify, except in cases of perjury and forgery, passed finally.

A resolution was passed adding Speakers Rutan and Elliott to the Centennial Celebration Committee, and authorizing each House to appoint three more. Mr. Rutan appointed Messrs. Mumma, McClure and Randall.

The bill incorporating the Union Passenger Railway Company, was passed, and then reconsidered by Mr. Humphreys and killed.

Mr. Humphreys called up the House bill for a State Bureau of Labor Statistics, supporting it in an eloquent speech. Passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On the Constitutional Convention bill being recommitted, the Republicans voted in favor of recommittal, except White and Cooper.

Bills Passed.

The following Senate bills were passed: Incorporating the Little Beaver Valley Railroad Company; incorporating the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Temperanceville Passenger Railway Company; relating to filing municipal liens in Allegheny city relating to sewers in Allegheny city; authorizing the extension and improvement of Federal street.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HARRISBURG, April 2, 1872.

The bill annexing the South Side boroughs to Pittsburgh was signed by the Governor about four o'clock this afternoon. J. B.

A Card from Hon. James L. Graham.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 2, 1872.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In your issue of this morning I am represented as having voted against the free pipe bill, this reverse is true. I advocated and voted for it. JAMES L. GRAHAM.

[The report was given precisely as telegraphed from Harrisburg.—ED. COM.]

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Address of President Thiers.

PARIS, April 2.—The Assembly, before adjourning, appointed a Committee to represent it during the recess. Thiers, in addressing the Committee to-day, confirmed the report that official notice had been given to Belgium of the termination within the stipulated time of the treaty of commerce. He had explained to Belgium that the action was necessary, as France required full liberty to remodel her commercial system in accordance with her altered circumstances. The new tariffs he said, would be favorable every six months. Referring to foreign affairs, he stated that questions had arisen between Algeria and the neighboring province of Tunis, and although he was aware that the Porte claimed the Regency of Tunis, he had considered it expedient to treat directly with the local government with regard to Algeria, and should continue to do so. He also alluded to the restoration by Russia of her fortifications in the Black Sea, and said England was responsible for this infraction of the treaty of Paris.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, April 2.—The Tri-Centennial anniversary of the independence of Holland was celebrated at the Hague and elsewhere with great festivity.

At Manchester a grand ovation was given Disraeli by the working classes on his arrival.

Prof. John F. D. Maunce, leader of the Broad Church party, died in this city yesterday.

Rochefort and Assi have left for their destination, New Caledonia, where they are sentenced to deportation for life.

LONDON, April 2.—The review of the Metropolitan Volunteer Corps at Brighton yesterday was considered a failure. About 20,000 volunteers were on the ground. The weather was fine.

The Markets.

LONDON, April 2—2 P. M.—Consols 93¼. American bonds—5 20s, 69, 92¾; 5-20s, 65, 93¾; 5-20s, '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 89½.

PARIS, April 2.—Rentes 65f 85c.

LIVERPOOL, April 2.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 11¼d.; sales 12,000 bales. Red winter wheat 11s 7d. Flour 26s 6d. Corn 27s 6d. Chicago 7os.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 2, 1872.

A DESPERADO SHOT.

Jack Hallisy, known as a member of the "Swamp Gang," being this morning refused a drink in a liquor store on William street, threatened the barkeeper, named Merken, who thereupon shot Hallisy, killing him instantly.

THE WHITE STRAW-PAPER MONOPOLY.

At a meeting of the New York Associated Press to-day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the New York Associated Press respectfully remonstrate and protest against the renewing of the so-called Mellier patent for the manufacture of white straw paper, said patent having been originally of doubtful legality, and its term having long since expired.

PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

At a meeting of the petroleum dealers yesterday, steps were taken for the formation of an exchange, to include petroleum and naval store dealers. Co-operation is being had with the recently organized oil association.

THE HALL TRIAL.

No steps have yet been taken towards the resumption of the trial of Mayor Hall, but as far as known there is no intention of abandoning the prosecution.

DON'T TAKE NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

Seventeen cases of small-pox and seven deaths. A physician publishes a card, expressing the belief that the disease is propagated by national bank bills.

IN SHORT.

Mrs. Julia Grindell has been arrested as an abortionist.

A steamer left this evening for Albany, expecting to meet no serious obstruction from the ice.

It is reported that Miss Kellogg sails on the 13th for London, to fulfil an operatic engagement with Mapleson.

Three new brick buildings on Elder street, in the outskirts of Brooklyn, were demolished by the gale last night.

Several encounters occurred during the election in Newtown, Long Island, to-day. Thomas Warner, Chairman of the Reform Committee, and Thaddeus Firth, piano manufacturer, were severely beaten by a gang of ring men. During the fight it is alleged the ballot boxes were stuffed sufficiently to secure the success of the ring ticket.

The Maryland Legislature adjourned yesterday morning.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. ROBERTSON remarked, in reference to a request of Mr. Ramsey, that the reading of the Journal be dispensed with, that he objected, inasmuch as oftentimes improtant bills were thereby hurried through without proper scrutiny.

Mr. RORERTSON submitted a letter from Gen. Wade Hampton, Kershaw and M. C. Butler, denying that he or Sawyer were connected with the Ku-Klux Klan.

Mr. BLAIR had read a letter from Reverdy Johnson, showing that the statement was incorrect that he [Johnson] and Stanberry had abandoned the Ku-Klux cases because of the crimes proved against their clients. Johnson also said in his letter that there was not the slightest evidence or suspicion to connect Generals Hampton, Kershaw and Butler with Ku-Klux movements, and that Mr. Edmunds must have been egregiously deceived.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that the question raised by Johnson's letter was one of the precise meaning of words. When he made the statement referred to, he believed that Johnson and Stanberry had abandoned their cases and came away before the trials at Columbia were ended, just as much as he believed that the trials took place at all, and frankness compelled him to say that he believed it yet. As to the gentlemen of South Carolina referred to, what he had stated was that he was creditably informed that the judicial officers of the United States in that District had in their possession evidence which would seem to convict those gentlemen of being advisory board of ku-klux, whatever that might be, and he would now repeat that he had good reason to believe that whenever the Government should furnish the legal machinery necessary to go through with those trials, such evidence would be produced.

Mr. BLAIR said that if the evidence spoken of by Senator Edmunds existed, it was false evidence; that the gentlemen concerned were anxious for an opportunity to refute it, and defied the government to prosecute them, and that probably nobody would be found who believed the charges except the Senator from Vermont, if he did.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Indian Appropriation Bill.

A message was received, announcing that the House had laid on the table the Senate substitute for the House Bill regarding the duties on tea and coffee. Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said the resolution of the House was an extraordinary one, and he would not now move to refer it to the Finance Committee, because the Senate might wish to discuss it before referring it. He therefore moved that it lie over and be printed, which was agreed to. At 5 P. M. the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a resolution denying the right of the Senate to originate a tariff bill. He remarked that there was an uneasiness begotten among the people, arising from the fact there was a growing tendency on the part of the Senate to gather to itself, without recognizing the foundation of the two branches, all the functions of the government. The clause of the Constitution bearing on this subject was that all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as in other bills. The right thus reserved to the House would cease to be of any value if the Senate could, under form of an amendment, originate everything of value or or importance in a revenue bill. The substitute of the Senate changed entirely the character of the House bill, which was to repeal the duties on tea and coffee. Not even the title of the House bill remained. It was a general revision not only of the tariff, but the internal revenue system. He trusted that without regard to the intrinsic merits of the proposition in the Senate substitute, the House would assert unanimously one of the most valued of all its rights and powers, by laying the Senate bill on the table.

Messrs. Cox, Garfield, Butler, of Massachusetts, Maynard, Hale, Wood, Hoar and Brooks advocated the resolution. Mr. Wood's only fear was that the passage of the resolution might prevent the passage of any tariff bill this session.

Mr. DAVIS assured Mr. Wood that there was a better prospect of revising the tariff by laying this bill on the table than by taking it up. He hoped that the Committee of Ways and Means would be able to report a bill in the course of a week.

Mr. POTTER said a majority of the people of the country were to-day in eight States, and were represented by only sixteen members in a body of seventy-four members. The result of it was the Legislature of the country was controlled by the representatives of a small minority of the people. That condition of things could not continue. Either they must go back to the sovereignty of States, or to popular representation in the Senate.

Mr. RITCHIE did not feel very clear on the subject, but he was inclined to support the position of the Senate. He feared more danger from the preponderance in the House of the great States over the little ones, than from inequality in the Senate. A vote was taken and the resolution adopted, yeas 153, nays 9, the negative votes being given by Messrs. Archer, Conner, Hanks, Kendall, Lewis, McCormick, Read, Ritchie and Speer, of Pennsylvania.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the steamboat bill. There was a good deal of discussion over the provisions in regard to pilotage. Mr. KERR offered a substitute for the steamboat law of 1871, limiting the liabilities of ship owners. Ordered printed.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Ketchum, Rusk and Hofman as Committee of Conference on the St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad bill.

Without disposing of the steamboat bill the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, April 2.—In the Senate this afternoon, the joint resolution relative to the construction of a ship canal around Niagara falls, on the American side, was adopted. A resolution was also adopted authorizing the Governor to appoint five commissioners to represent Ohio at the International Prison Congress at London, in July. The Senate bill to reorganize the geological survey of the State, by constituting the Governor, School Commissioner and State Treasurer a board, with power to assign the unfinished survey to three geologists, to be appointed by the Governor, was passed.

In the House, this afternoon, during the discussion of the general school bill, Vandiff, Democrat, offered an amendment authorizing and requiring boards of education to establish one or more separate schools for colored children when the whole enumeration exceeds twenty, the separate schools to be under the management of boards of education the same as other schools. In case there are less than fifteen colored children in any district, the board of education shall reserve the money raised for said children, which shall be appropriated for the education of such children, but in no case shall colored children be allowed to attend white schools. The amendment was lost—54 to 14. Only fourteen democrats voted for the proposition.

POLITICAL.

The Columbus Convention Repudiated.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The Workingmen's Labor Reform State Committee met this evening and repudiated the nomination of Judge Davis for President.

A Congressional Candidate Withdrawn.

A special dispatch from Richmond, Ind., to the *Gazette* says: Hon. B. N. Claypoul, candidate for Congress from the 4th Indiana District, has withdrawn from the field, leaving the track clear for Hon. J. M. Wilson, the present incumbent.

Straw From Missouri.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 2.—The entire Republican ticket was elected by a large majority, despite the fact that 300 Democrats have been enfranchised since the last election.

Judge Pettis Not in the Cincinnati Movement.

MEADVILLE, PA., April 2.—The report that Judge Pettis, of this city was connected with the Cincinnati Convention is not true. Mr. Pettis is for the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention.

Republican Victory in Wisconsin

MADISON, Wis., April 2.—At the charter elections in the city yesterday Jas. L. Hill, Republican, was elected Mayor by 214 majority. Charles G. Mayers, Republican, Treasurer by 235 majority; the Common Council stands a tie; Judge A. B. Bradley was elected Police Justice; Judge Alex. Stewart, Judge of the Circuit Court without opposition. The result of the election is considered by the Republicans as a glorious victory. The city is generally Democratic by 200 majority.

The Coal Breaker Calamity at Carbondale, Pa.

SCRANTON, PA., April 2.—The calamity at the Lackawanna breaker at Carbondale, yesterday, by the breaking of a plane, has resulted in the death of three persons. The boy John Palmer was removed from the debris fearfully burned to a crisp in many parts of his body and lived only about an hour. Dwight Morse, weighmaster, had one leg broken and was burned severely that he died in about three hours after being rescued. John Clark had both legs broken and his head crushed. He died this afternoon. Lawrence Smith was severely injured, but will recover. James McLaughlin, when he felt the structure giving way, jumped over the side and landed over a hundred feet distant, in a pile of coal dirt, without receiving any injury. The ruins were set on fire by a stove, which fell with the structure from the weigh office at the head of the slope.

Death of Prof. Morse.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Prof. Morse died at seventeen minutes before eight o'clock this evening.

There is much talk at Salt Lake City in regard to the extraordinary development of the Emma mine in Little Cottonwood. At a depth of four hundred feet ore was struck yielding $1,900 per ton.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Tariff and Contingent Questions

Free Tea and Coffee Possible.

Extension of the Session Inevitable.

Testimony of Mr. Warden in the S. I. Co. Investigation.

Earl Granville's Second Note.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2, 1872.

The Tariff Muddle Between the House and Senate.

By the surprising vote of 135 to 9, the House to-day sustained the position assumed by the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, as to the constitutional privilege of the House to exclusively originate revenue bills, and as to the disposition suggested in the resolution offered by him that the Senate tariff bill be laid on the table. Of the various speeches made to-day, but one attempted to defend the action of the Senate in bringing in a general tariff bill as an amendment to a revenue bill passed for a special purpose. This was Representative Ritchie, of Maryland, who thought that the utmost latitude should be given to the Senate in its exercise of legislative powers, as there only were the small States allowed equal representation with large ones. Eldridge and Peters suggested that there could be no limit to the power of the Senate to amend House revenue bills, but subsequently voted to table the Senate tariff bill. Those voting in the negative were Ritchie, Archer, Conner, McCormick, Hanks, Kendall, Lewis, Reed and Speer. The resolution and action of the House thereon was subsequently reported to the Senate, when it was ordered to lie on the table, with the understanding that it be taken up to-morrow, when Morrill and Sherman will make speeches commenting upon the action of the House, and affirming the unlimited power of the Senate to amend revenue bills. Inasmuch as this question was pretty thoroughly discussed before Sherman's tariff bill was proceeded with, it is not expected that there will be any extended debate in this direction.

The Question of Adjournment.

It has been suggested, in view of the action of the House to-day on the Senate tariff bill, that the question of adjournment of Congress before the assembling of the Philadelphia Convention has been made more doubtful than ever. This will depend largely, however, upon the temper with which the Senate will receive the House tariff bill, which the Committee on Ways and Means will be prepared to report next week. If the House tariff bill as tenaciously as it did Sherman's, and endeavors to amend it as it has most of the House bills, there is no doubt that the controversy cannot, by any possibility, adjourn before July next.

Free Tea and Coffee Possible.

One fact was disclosed in the House debate to-day on the tariff bill, and that is, that free tea and coffee are yet among the possibilities of legislative action this session. The present Senate tariff bill is based upon the free tea and coffee bill, passed by the House last spring. A similar bill which was passed this winter is still in custody of the Finance Committee, which can report it at any time and put it upon its passage in the Senate.

Contested Elections.

The Committee on Elections have agreed to report in the case of Gooding against Wilson, in favor of Judge Wilson. The committee was divided by party lines in the matter. The three preceding cases, however, have been decided in favor of the Democratic contestants. In this contest the case turns upon the recount of one ballot box some days after it had stood in a bar room unlocked, by which the majority of Judge Wilson for Congress was reduced four votes. The sitting member will doubtless retain his seat.

Appointment.

The President to-day, at the request of Gen. Bristow, appointed Franklin S. Hile, of Springfield, Ky., Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fourth Kentucky District. He was, during the war, Captain in the Tenth Kentucky rifles, and had an excellent record. He was not an applicant for the position, but was selected here without his knowledge as a fit man for the place.

The S. I. Co. Investigation.

In the investigation of the South Improvement Company, the Secretary, W. G. Warden, testified that the company was organized about January 2, 1872, with a charter similar to that of the Pennsylvania Company, and that the expectation was to get all refiners to join. Two thousand shares of stock at one hundred dollars each were taken, and twenty per cent. paid in. The former rates to New York by rail were $1 25; under the Improvement Company they were $2 56 on crude oil, of which the Improvement Company and all shippers acting with it received a rebate of $1 06. The rebate was made by the railroad to understand the witness were, that the rebates at these rates would amount to six millions per year, and the increase to the railroads about a million and a half. The refiners would not all join, and on account of the excitement in the oil regions the contracts were not enforced and now are annulled. John Alexander, Flagler & Alexander Schofield & Co., of Cleveland, testified that they sold their refinery for about forty-five per cent. of its value to the Standard Oil Company, in order to go into the S. I. Co. They were forced to sell, as they could not afford to run against the combination. W. H. Doan, a shipper of oil at Cleveland, testified that he did not get drawbacks from the railroad, and his occupation was gone, because he could not stand against the discrimination. Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. P. H. Watson, President of the S. I. Co., has been summoned, and is expected to testify before the Committee to-morrow. He will be required to produce the contracts between the S. I. Co. and the trunk lines of railways leading into the oil regions. Mr. Lombard, who has suffered since the fourth of July the full amount of nearly four thousand dollars on raised freights forced by the S. I. Co., has been summoned.

Land Grab Conference.

The Speaker has appointed Messrs. Kitchan, Halman and Rusk as the Conference Committee on the part of the House on the Bayfield and St. Croix land agent scheme.

The Chicago Relief Bill

Was engrossed and signed by the Vice President to-day, and will be sent to the President to-morrow.

Granville's Second Note.

In the Cabinet meeting to-day, Granville's note formed the main topic of consideration. This second note is stated to be similar to the former, only that it elaborates more fully the position of the British Government as to the American claims for consequential damages. The position taken at the outset that the treaty is entirely misunderstood, at least on the other side of the water, if these claims can be submitted to arbitration, or even considered for a moment, is adhered to more strongly than in the first note. It is considered that there is still room for hope that the second note rather invites it than otherwise. No answer has as yet been determined upon.

WASHINGTON, April 2.

EARL GRANVILLE'S NOTE CONSIDERED BY THE CABINET.

All the members of the Cabinet were present at the session to-day. Previous to the meeting the British Minister, accompanying vice Admiral Farshawe, of the British navy, called at the White House. They were met by Secretary Fish, who introduced the distinguished visitors to the President. The letter of Earl Granville in reply to Secretary Fish was read at the Cabinet meeting to-day, occupying nearly all of the more than two hours' session. The particulars of the letter cannot be ascertained. Cabinet members decline to converse on the subject, stating that they feel constrained in saying that it would be improper to furnish anything concerning it for publication pending the correspondence on the subject of the Alabama claims and other differences, as it was left respectively. It is known, however, from a reliable source that the letter from Earl Granville is in the character of an elaborate argument against the claim of the United States for indirect damages. It is firm yet friendly in tone, and expresses the hope that the relations will be able to come to an understanding which will eventually carry out the treaty of Washington according to what the British Government believes to be its true intent and meaning. The letter is in accord with the recent utterances of the British press on the subject. The Secretary of State will not reply to Earl Granville for some days, as time is required for consideration of the points and arguments in this unusually long diplomatic letter. From intimations in high quarters, the Government will adhere to its position of submitting its entire case, claims for indirect or consequential damages included, with a willingness to abide by the decision of those designated by the treaty to effect an adjustment of the differences between the two countries.

RESIGNATION OF HULBURD IN THE PRESIDENT'S HANDS.

Comptroller Hulburd has received twenty days' leave of absence from his duties as Comptroller of the Currency. Mr. John J. Knox, Deputy Comptroller, is by law acting Comptroller during his absence. Mr. Hulburd's resignation has been at the disposal of the President since the day the Committee of the House introduced the resolution recommending a change in the office.

THE SENATE ARMS COMMITTEE

Met this morning and examined Secretary Robeson. His testimony was similar to that heretofore given by him before the House Committee on expenditures in the War Department. Commodore Case, Chief of the Navy Ordnance Bureau, testified that he had heard the testimony of the Secretary of the Navy, which he corroborated, with some additional explanations. In response to a question by Senator Hamlin, he said he did not know of any government official who had received, directly or indirectly, any sum of money growing out of the sales of arms. Jabez G. Hill sworn—Senator Hamlin stated to him that Mr. Edwards said yesterday that in December, 1870, he saw at the Frankford arsenal General Dyer, Samuel Remington, Col. Squires and Colonel Treadwell, and that Mr. Gill told him that these parties had a private conversation, which he understood was on the subject of the purchase of ammunition. Witness said he had heard no such conversation, and did not see Remington, but next day heard he was there. He did not see Colonel Squires. He never heard that Remington was there to buy cartridges. Col. Treadwell, commandant at Frankfort Arsenal, was examined and said that some time in December 1, 1870, General Dyer and Mr. Remington were there. He did not know that Remington's purpose was to purchase. After the force of the arsenal was increased, the service or cap-handle cartridges used for Springfield rifles were made. Remington had made inquiries about the manufacture of cartridges. He had purchased machinery for making cartridges. The witness knew of no officers who had profited by the sale of arms or ordnance stores. The Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

THE HOUSE TARIFF BILL

The Committee of Ways and Means this morning agreed to report in favor of a specific duty on books instead of an *ad valorem* duty. They also determined to amend the law imposing duties on crockery ware, so that it shall be levied on ware alone, and not on crate, straw, &c., as has heretofore been the case.

MONEY FOR THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

The House Committee on Appropriations today agreed to report in favor of an appropriation of $275,000 for the signal service bureau. The appropriation last year was $200,000, and the amount asked for this year is $250,000.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

The "kenos" players of the Missouri Legislature will now return to their rural homes, that body having adjourned yesterday.

At the annual festival of the colored people at Graff Hall, Frederick, Md., Monday night, the floor gave way and a wall caved in by which two persons were killed and twelve seriously wounded.

The Rev. L. D. Huston, late pastor of Trinity M. E. church South, Baltimore, has sued the proprietors of the *American* newspaper of that city for libel. The *American* yesterday regards the suit as intended to induce the church authorities, who are about to commence an investigation, to leave the matter for adjudication before a civil tribunal.

A. H. D. Meza, a prominent sugar merchant in New Orleans, shot himself dead yesterday, accidentally it is supposed.

At Cincinnati, yesterday, George Hoffman, a brewer, was killed by the bursting of a huge beer cask, into which ale was being forced, a stave striking him.

OBITUARY.

Samuel F. B. Morse.

Professor Morse, the father of practical telegraphy and utilizer of electricity to the common purposes of mankind, died in the city of New York at four minutes past seven o'clock on the evening of yesterday. His full name was Samuel Finley Breese Morse, and he was born at Charlestown, Mass., on the 27th of April, 1791. his father being the Rev. Jedediah Morse, a writer known in literature by some able treatises on geography. The subject of this memorial tribute graduated at Yale in 1810. His early tastes inclined him to cultivate what are known as the Fine Arts, and so great an aptitude did he show for painting that when he were found to send him to London, where he studied under Benjamin West, then the American-born President of the Royal Academy. While a student he became acquainted with Mr. C. R. Leslie, also an American, though from life-long association ranking with English artists. Morse and Leslie made their first public essay as limners of each other's portraits. After further application to the easel, Mr. Morse returned in 1815 his first great picture, "The Dying Hercules," and secured no ordinary measure of praise. A plaster model which he had constructed to aid him in painting was also shown, and won the Adelphi gold medal. Shortly after he returned to America. He came unto his town of Boston, and Boston knew him not. He therefore betook himself to New Hampshire where for several years he lived by painting portraits at fifteen dollars each. Then he went to Charleston, S. C., where he reaped a harvest of gold, and in 1825 he settled up his residence in New York. The corporation authorized him to paint the portrait of Lafayette, when that general was on a visit to this country. In New York, in 1826, in connection with some other artists, organized a drawing association, which was the basis on which the National Academy of Design was erected in 1826. He was the first Professor of Painting the office for sixteen years. In 1829 he returned to Europe and remained there for three years. His return to America in 1832 was a time forever memorable, for in that year, while returning from Havre, in the packet ship Sully, he first laid the foundation of his great invention. While on voiage his attention had been carefully directed to chemistry and other branches of natural philosophy. On board the Sully a discussion of recent discoveries in electric magnetism took place, and in the course of it an observation was made which planted in the mind of Mr. Morse the seeds of his great invention. Before he left the ship he had crudely digested and outlined the rough plan of a telegraph system, even so far as to partly realize the theory of printing the language of the magnetic fluid. He passed through the imperfect circuit he had then obtained.

His original idea was to pass a strip of paper saturated with a chemical preparation which would be decomposed when brought in connection with the wire along which the electric current was passing. This he effects an alphabet by marks varying in width and number. With this idea in his brain he steadily followed his profession after his return to New York, while he continued to perfect his invention. In 1835 he completed his first apparatus, an extremely rude one, as may be supposed, sufficient to enable him to communicate with a person half a mile distant, but not capable of receiving an answer back from the opposite extremity. In 1836 this instrument was shown in successful operation. This was in its rudest and elementary form the well known Morse instrument, in which the paper was indented by a needle. Legislators, it is unnecessary to say, do not look with much favor on inventors, and Morse found his proposition for aid submitted in 1837-8 to Congress received very coolly. He then went to England and was there refused a patent. In France he obtained a brief *exhibition*. On his return to America he was indefatigable in trying to persuade Congress to enable him to practically test his invention. At last, when all hope was abandoned, it allotted him $30,000 and, on March 4, 1843, "at the midnight hour of the expiring session." In 1844 he had constructed the line between Washington and Baltimore, and sent over its wires the first message: "What hath God wrought." Within sixteen years nearly 40,000 miles of wire were in full working order. Curiously enough, in 1837 two inventors had discovered a system of telegraphy—Wheatstone, in England, inventing the deflecting needle instrument, and Steinbiel, in Bavaria, constructing a recording telegraph, which however, was of too complex a character to come into general use. Honors poured in on Morse. Yale honored her academic roll by enrolling him among her doctors of laws. The Sultan of Turkey sent him a diamond decoration. The King of Prussia gave him a gold medal of merit, set in a massive emblazoned. The rulers of Wurtemberg and Austria were not behindhand. By France he was made a chevalier of the legion of Honor, and by Denmark a knight of the Dannebrog. In 1858 Isabella, the Catholic, sent him the cross of the knights commander of the order which bears the name of her patron saint. In 1857 the representatives of countries which had been benefited by his labors assembled in Paris and voted him a grant of 400,000 francs to that end. Both grand dinners were given to him. The first submarine cable was laid by Morse across New York harbor in 1842, an achievement which was rewarded by the American Institute with its gold medal. His claim to the invention of the telegraph has been contested in the law courts of the United States and England; but, while it may be that Jonas Reed and Page and others were previously known to a few experiments, there can be no doubt it was he who first put them in practical operation and adapted them to the great public convenience which has become a world-wide necessity. No measure of honor can be too full that a grateful world spontaneously offers to his memory.

Alderman McMasters' Court.

Alderman McMasters transacted considerable criminal business yesterday. The first caller, Mr. Frank Munday, of East Birmingham, who complained that he had leased a house from Evan Reese, and that after he had taken possession and removed a portion of his goods into the house, Mr. Reese ejected him therefrom and leased the house to another party at a higher rent. A warrant was issued.

The "Point" furnished a prosecutor in the person of Barney Corrigan, who charged Thos. Broderick with aggravated assault and battery. Corrigan alleges that he entered a saloon in the First ward and that while there the defendant asked him to treat. He refused, whereupon he was attacked by Broderick who knocked him down and kicked him. Hearing to-day.

James Vaughn accused Thos. Quinn of assault and battery. He maintained that the defendant laid in wait for him on Tunnel street and gave him a terrible beating, in which he was assisted by his step-father, an elder Quinn. Both were arrested, when the step-father was committed to jail and the young man held to bail for hearings.

THE news that the Governor had signed the consolidation act arrived here about four o'clock yesterday afternoon and caused considerable of a stir.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Delegates to the State Convention.

Hon. Russell Errett, Hon. R. W. Mackey and Hon. P. C. Shannon Chosen as Senatorial, and Messrs. Thomas S. Bigelow, B. W. Morgan, H. M. Long, Arthur Hobson, William Coates, John Paul and J. Martin Schafer as Representative Delegates.

The Republican County Convention to choose delegates to the State Convention to be held at Harrisburg, April 10th, to nominate a State ticket, met in the District Court room, yesterday forenoon, and was called to order at eleven o'clock, by Major Errett. H. W. Oliver, Jr., Chairman of the County Committee, who was absent at Harrisburg, having requested Mr. Errett to open the Convention.

After the reading of the call, the following named gentlemen were chosen as temporary Secretaries: A. L. Pearson, T. M. Gillespie, W. J. Diehl, C. A. Kehew, George McMullen, C. L. Magee, W. J. Gilmore, T. H. Hunter, Wm. McCandless and B. F. Kennedy.

THE CREDENTIALS OF CANDIDATES.

The Secretaries then proceeded to call the list of Districts and the delegates handed in their credentials, the following having been admitted to seats:

PITTSBURGH.

First—W. J. Diehl.	Sixteenth—1st, John McCleary.
Second—P. H. Phelps.	Sixteenth—2d, S. B. McElroy.
Third—R. W. Mackey.	Seventeenth—Wm. Walton.
Fourth—W. A. Herron.	Eighteenth—C. W. Lewis.
Fifth—Thos. H. Hunter.	Nineteenth—Thos. Mac Connell.
Sixth—John Wrigley.	Twentieth—W. H. Denniston.
Seventh—J. G. Patterson.	Twenty-first—1st, C. Kehew.
Eighth—Robert Lowry.	Twenty-first—2d, B. W. Morgan.
Ninth—J. H. Melroy.	Twenty-second — J. A. Chambers.
Tenth—B. Rock.	Twenty-third—G. T. Oliver.
Eleventh—W. C. McCarthy.	
Twelfth—1st, J. H. Nobles.	
Twelfth—2d, J. R. Hague.	
Thirteenth—1st, Crosby Gray.	
Thirteenth—2d, Robert Ray.	
Fourteenth—C. L. Magee.	
Fifteenth—A. L. Pearson.	

Contested by Thomas P. Houston.

ALLEGHANY.

First—H. M. Long.	Fourth—2d, C. Blair.
Second—Thos Ward.	Fifth—Jos. Walton.
Third—1st, A. Hobson.	Sixth—Hugh Ward.
" —2d, Alf. Boisler.	Seventh—J. F. Beilstein.
Fourth—1st, D. B. Lewis.	Ninth—G. C. McMullen.

BOROUGHS.

McKeesport—D. Wilson.	Sharpsburg—W. A. Lewis.
W. Pittsburgh—L. Lemmon.	S. Pittsburgh—W. Shergold.
Monongahela—N. Brookaw.	W. Elizabeth—J. Walker, Jr.
Braddock—E. J. Allen.	Ormsby—R. Dalzell.
Sewickley—B. C. Christy.	Lawrenceville—R. T. P. McCall.
Birmingham—2d, P. N. Schafer.	Millvale—Wm. Coates.
Birmingham—2d, J. M. Pearson.	Temperanceville—W. C. Taylor.
E. Birmingham—1st, P. Barr.	Bellevue—A. M. Watson.
E. Birmingham—2d, H. Bell.	Union—R. S. Smith.
Mt. Washington—S. S. Boggs.	Etna—J. A. McQuaide.
	Chartiers—J. Thorpe.
	Verona—R. F. Weddell.
	St. Clair—J. Boyd.

TOWNSHIPS.

Kilbuck—Wm. Noderer.	N. Versailles—Thos. Park.
Lect—Geo. Murphy.	S. Versailles—1st, J. Hill.
Penn—C. Snively.	S. Versailles—2d, F. M. Love.
Elizabeth—1st, S. Kerr.	Jefferson—Wm. Elliott.
Elizabeth—2d, W. G. McKune.	Chartiers—J. W. McCandless.
Elizabeth—3d, J. B. Copeland.	Findley—Geo. Burns.
Elizabeth—4th, F. Patterson.	Ohio—J. M. Steeple.
Mifflin—Phil. Hoffman.	Allegheny—John Murphy.
Johnson—1st, R. Kerr.	Pine—J. G. Marshall.
Robinson—2d, A. B. Young	Indiana—1st, J. Weaver.
Moon—Wm. H. Cook.	Indiana—2d, T. B. Bently.
Ross—1st, J. J. Gillespie.	L. St. Clair—J. Paul.
Ross—2d, D. Rhoads.	N. Fayette—D. W. Moss.
McCandless—J. S. Gilleland.	McClure—W. G. Stoutes.
East Deer—J. Kennedy.	Union—P. C. Negley.
W. St.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1872.

RHODE ISLAND holds its State election to-day. The result is a foregone conclusion. The Republicans will walk over the course.

THE act consolidating the South Side boroughs with Pittsburgh was signed by the Governor yesterday, and is now a law. The measure is one which cannot fail to inure greatly to the benefit of the people of the eleven municipalities thus made one with us.

AS SHOWING the great importance of thorough and systematic committee work in a political canvass, the example of New Hampshire may be cited. A few days before the late election in that State the Republican canvass gave to Governor STRAW 38,141 votes, and to all the other candidates 36,965, making his majority 1,176. The actual vote for Governor STRAW was 38,814; and for his opponents 37,589. The estimate was only 673 under Governor STRAW'S vote, and but 594 under that of the opposition. The Republican majority was almost literally given; the actual majority being 1,223, or only forty-nine more than the figures set down in advance. This is a remarkably close estimate. The lesson which it teaches is—reach the people. Let Pennsylvania bear it in mind.

IT is to be hoped Congress will refuse to listen to the request for a further extension of the patent on the WILSON Sewing Machine "feed," now being urged upon it. Two extensions of this patent have already been granted, from which the sewing machine companies interested have reaped enormous profits. The labors of inventors should receive proper recognition and encouragement, but the people of the country are also entitled to some consideration. The four principal sewing machine companies have an agreement by which the advantages of each are shared by all, and it is claimed that the price of machines would be reduced from one-third to one-half if the market were thrown open to competition. It should be done.

THE Republican County Convention, which assembled yesterday for the purpose of choosing delegates to the State Convention to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, and Auditor General, embraced representatives from nearly every district in the county. While there was some contest as between most of those named for delegates, there was no clashing or friction to engender bitterness, and the result was accepted as entirely satisfactory. Messrs. RUSSELL ERRETT, R. W. MACKEY and P. C. SHANNON were chosen Senatorial Delegates, and Messrs. THOMAS S. BIGELOW, B. W. MORGAN, ARTHUR HOBSON, H. M. LONG, WM. COATES, JOHN PAUL and J. M. SCHAFER Representative Delegates. The convention passed no resolution of instructions, preferring to leave the delegates free to act upon their best judgment.

THE reduction of the public debt for March is fifteen millions four hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars. Taking into consideration the fact that about three hundred millions of this debt has been paid off during the present Administration, while at the same time taxes have been reduced to the amount of eighty millions, with fifty more to be cut off before Congress adjourns, the question very pertinently arises whether any other administration would be likely to have done better? When the present administration came into power, gold was at a hundred and thirty-three; it now ranges from a hundred and nine to a hundred and ten, showing a difference of between twenty-two and twenty-three per cent. in favor of our currency, which has consequently appreciated to the amount of between a hundred and forty and a hundred and fifty millions of dollars. This is a pretty creditable showing, and while we do not now allude to it in the especial interest of the President, it at least indicates that he is endeavoring to administer public affairs carefully and conscientiously; for these results could not have been obtained had not vigilant honesty and economy in the main been exercised.

WE referred the other day to the outrageous attempt lately made by the Democratic Legislature of Kentucky to nullify the Fifteenth Amendment, by its passage of a law prolonging the official term of the Mayor and Council of Lexington (elected in 1870 for one year only, but whose term—out of regard to the Republican ascendancy which it was feared would ensue from the adoption of the amendment—was in that year arbitrarily extended by the Legislature to three years,) for a further period of four years. The Boston *Advertiser* thinks this iniquitous act ought to be read in Congress as often as any Democrat charges the Republican party with attempting to destroy local Government. This would be a pretty good plan; and it might, perhaps, be made more effective by reference to the defeat of the Civil Rights Bill in the Mississippi Legislature last week, by the concerted absence of a sufficient number of Democratic Senators to leave that body without a quorum. What do those disaffected Republicans who contemplate a coalition with the Democratic party think of these things?

A BILL has been introduced into Congress providing a charter for a co-operative bank for workingmen, the capital stock to be ten millions of dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars payable in monthly installments of five dollars each. The bill provides that the funds of the institution shall be entirely invested in United States bonds and securities, and remain in the treasury as collateral security for the redemption of the circulating medium which shall be issued by the government for the bank, on the same basis as to national banks. Operations are to be confined exclusively to the purchase and improvement of real estate, to be disposed of on sale by open credit to co-operative associations of labor only. No person other than an actual manual labor worker can become an officer or director of the institution. Ten per cent of the dividend is to be set apart for the scientific and art education of such members of co-operative labor associations as may be agreed upon. There are perhaps some features in the bill not wholly practicable, but its principles are in the main sensible and sound. The great difficulty which labor has heretofore had to encounter has been its lack of credit, and the crowning effort of co-operation is the co-operative bank, which gives credit to those who without it would have none. Communism would rob the rich to equalize wealth. Co-operation is another term for self-help.

DR. KRACKOWIZER, one of the signers of the letter of the New York Liberal Republicans, complains of having been practiced upon in the matter. He says that in the copy signed by him, the passage which in the published letter reads: "Federal taxation should be imposed for revenue," the words "for revenue" were omitted, the sentence reading: "Federal taxation should be so adjusted as to make the burdens as light as possible upon the industry of the country." "In short," says the *Tribune*, referring to the matter, "Dr. KRACKOWIZER stands for protection, as we do, but asks that the Cincinnati Convention shall simply leave the people free to decide for protection or free trade, as they shall severally prefer, in the choice of members of Congress," which the *Tribune* hopes the Convention will have the good sense to do. That journal further says it sees "nothing inconsistent with this in the letter to Col. GROSVENOR," which may be true enough; but the people of the country, to whom the communication makes appeal, will be apt to see something worse than inconsistency, and to demand how it came about that the free trade element of the letter was eliminated from the copy presented to a protectionist for his signature? It could hardly have been an inadvertence—what it was, the free trade portion of the signatories can probably best tell. And now the question arises as to how much importance should be attached to a movement the leaders of which are compelled to play a hide and seek game with each other at the very outset? Is this the new party which is to reform and purify the nation?

A NUMBER of causes conspired to give unusual significance to the election in Connecticut this year. One of these was because, while no change had taken place in the principles of the Republican party of the State, the Democracy made the canvass on a platform almost identical with that adopted by the Liberal Republicans of Missouri, and with the Cincinnati manifesto of HORACE GREELEY and his co-signatories. The issues of the canvass may therefore fairly be said to have had a national meaning. Both parties, indeed, all along regarded the election as an influential element in forecasting the probabilities of the future. Had the Democratic ticket been elected, the fact would have been hailed and heralded by the entire Democratic party as a convincing evidence of the popular condemnation of the Administration, and the result would everywhere have added fresh stimulus to the exertions of the opposition. On the other hand, the ablest Democratic journal in the country—the New York *World*—declared that if the Republicans carried the election "the Cincinnati Convention would not be worth a pinch of snuff." This was the situation. How splendidly Connecticut responded, the election returns themselves will best tell. And now it is to be hoped that the lesson thus forcibly taught may not fail of its effect upon everybody to whom it is addressed. Spite of divisions among men—of weakening strifes and alienations here and there—it is again shown, as it has so often been shown before, that the people of the country are still true to those great principles for which the Republican party has achieved so many triumphs, and are neither ready to see its ascendancy imperilled nor its unity impaired. Still, as in the past, the interests of the Republic, believing that it has the moral courage to correct whatever abuses have crept into existence within it, and the progressive wisdom to inaugurate and establish whatever reforms are demanded. What effect the victory will have upon the Cincinnati Convention, remains yet to be seen. Surely, unless its leaders are blind to all political signs and indexes, they will determine to refurl their partially unrolled banners, to stand by the national colors, and to support in the future, as they have done in the past, the convictions and principles which the people of Connecticut have so emphatically and triumphantly indorsed.

SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

From the full details at length received concerning the reception given by the House of Commons to Sir CHARLES DILKE'S proposal of inquiry into the Civil List, it appears that the scene was quite as discreditable as it was represented by the telegraph. The mover of the resolution was allowed to deliver his speech, though he was received at first with a perfect howl from the opposition benches. The manner of Sir CHARLES DILKE was not impressive, his voice being monotonous, and the effect of the speech would probably have been wearisome even upon a sympathetic audience. In Mr. GLADSTONE'S reply we have an explanation, though by no means a justification of the turbulent scene which ensued on Mr. HERBERT'S attempt to support the first speaker. While admitting that the investigation asked for was legitimate, Mr. GLADSTONE denied the expediency of asking for it at present, especially in view of the avowed republicanism in aid of which information was sought for. He referred to the New Castle speech with its attack upon the Queen as "placing an ill-omened association with the motion" then before the House. Hence when Mr. HERBERT rose to reply to the Prime Minister and to uphold the motion of Sir CHARLES DILKE, the young gentlemen of the House were prepared to combine their energies and various accomplishments with the single object of putting him down. Groans, hisses, cries of indignation mingled without regard to harmony; one or perhaps two or three began "to crow like chanticleer;" loud "talking voices and the low of herds" arose; "hens were heard to cackle and pigs to squeak," and, indeed, no rural sounds seem to have been wanting to complicate and complete the fine confusion of the occasion. The predominance of country sounds in this legislative charivari is possibly to be referred to the bucolic tastes of so many of the members; or they may have been designed to conjure and lay the demon of republicanism by reminding the country gentlemen of the close relation which exists between monarchy and the agricultural interest. At any rate, the republican aristocrat, Mr. HERBERT, was not allowed to deliver his speech, except in the most fragmentary and unsatisfactory way, and in the hearing of the fewest members sufficient to constitute a House. When the speaker sat down, Mr. MUNDELLA, so favorably known on this side of the water, rose and declared that "by its demeanor the House had destroyed its reputation for dignity;" a remark which appears quite true. Such a scene as had taken place that night, he said, "he hoped could only be matched by witnessed on the other side of the channel;" an allusion against which we humbly protest as wholly uncalled for and utterly unjust to the Gallic legislators who meet at Versailles. If Mr. MURDELLA had said "on the other side of the Atlantic," he would still have been uncharitable and unjust. Though the Solons at Versailles do occasionally become terribly excited and absurdly forgetful of dignity in the Anglo-Saxon sense of the word, the most ridiculous Gaul of them all would scorn to take on the *rôle* of a bull or a pig in order to silence an opponent. In spite of the significance of his name, he never even crows in any other than a figurative sense, for the confusion of an adversary. As to our Washington legislators, when two or three of them at long intervals indulge the fancy or the awakened instinct which prompts them to perform bestial parts it is well known that they select their models not from the farm yard but from the forest. We are really concerned for the effect which this recent British display may possibly have upon the manners of our own legislators.

PRIMITIVE ARGUMENTS.

One of the noteworthy minor incidents lately reported from England is the insult offered to Bishop TEMPLE at Exeter. The Bishop is the late Headmaster of Rugby School, a man distinguished for scholarship as well as for modest activity in all good works. Some readers will remember that shortly before leaving Rugby he was insulted at a public meeting at which he ventured to express some unpopular truths. On that occasion, if we rightly remember, he was hissed and pushed down from the platform on which he stood, and was in other ways roughly handled. At Exeter his offense consisted in the expression of views on the subject of temperance, which in England are considered eccentric. We do not know what he said; probably the drift of his speech was to prove that the British workman would be more happy and prosperous if he did not spend so much of his earnings in the ale house. But the British workman was much disgusted with the argument, and expressed his dissatisfaction with genuine British force by pelting the good Bishop with little bags of flour, which, we suppose, had been prepared beforehand for the use to which they were put. We mention the circumstance as an illustration of the progress of civilization in England. When admirable JOHN WESLEY, somewhat more than a hundred years ago, used to travel over the island, preaching here and there in full canonicals as prescribed by the rubrics of the church, sticks, stones, mud, dead cats and other hard and foul missiles were the logic by which the rabble, often inspired and sometimes led on by clergymen of the establishment, strove to refute his arguments and counteract his appeals. The Exeter people of to-day are much less brutal, and as physical force is apparently the only mode known to them of resisting the force of truth, they are at pains to choose a weapon not likely to kill and certain not grossly to defile. A most striking proof of how much these working people have grown in intelligence and refinement in a little more than a century! There is, however, some reason to suspect that Bishop TEMPLE owed the exceeding tenderness and delicacy with which he was treated solely to his episcopal character, and that if he had not been a Bishop, he would have been pelted with articles less valuable and more easily provided than bags of flour. Still the fact suggests popular refinement, unless, indeed, both the method and the means were, as in the case of WESLEY, suggested by people not belonging to the rabble. This suspicion receives some countenance from the well known fact, that on occasion of elections the hustings in England still often exhibit with slight if any mitigation such scenes of coarseness and brutality as were usual a hundred years ago. To see anything like them in this country one must get up a mob. In fact, nothing but the education of the people in schools and also in the sentiment of responsibility cultivated by popular government suffices to make them patient under the teaching of doctrines which they hate by men whom they have no selfish motive for liking. In England, neither schools nor the Reform Bill have been in operation long enough to raise the multitude above the need and the temptation of using the natural defensive weapons of ignorance and stupidity.

WE can understand the sensitiveness of the House concerning the infringement of the Senate on its constitutional prerogative to originate bills of revenue, but it is earnestly to be hoped that the resentment may not be carried so far as in turn to give the Senate occasion for taking umbrage. The necessity of immediate action on the tariff is of the most urgent character. The commercial interests of the whole country are suffering injury from the uncertainty that prevails concerning the ultimate decision which Congress will make. The trade in tea and coffee is every day becoming more and more seriously embarrassed. A prominent New York journal says the consumption of tea since the 1st of January is 7,000,000 pounds less than for the corresponding period of last year, and that the demand for coffee has fallen off 28,000,000 pounds. Including the stock of tea in bond and the amount to arrive before July 1, no less than 40,000,000 pounds of that article will be thrown on the proposed repeal of the duty. The stock of coffee on hand is 62,000,000 pounds, and the amount to arrive before July is 60,000,000 pounds—a total of 122,000,000 pounds to be affected in a similar manner by the final action of Congress. It can be seen at a glance how this unsettling of values caused by the delay of Congress to take action in the matter affects merchants and consumers. A final decision for or against the repeal of the duties should be had at once. After these important tariff matters have been settled it will be time enough for the two Houses to stand on their dignity with respect to each other.

Lock-ups have strange occupants sometimes. That of Detroit the other evening sheltered an aged man of ninety-two and an infant scarcely four weeks old.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Dolly Varden bonnets are declared to be the prettiest and most becoming that women "have worn for centuries." As if women ever wore one thing for centuries, or for longer than the smallest part of one century.

A new style of ladies' jewelry is made from Dead Sea shells and pebbles. How much of it, from first to last, has been made of Dead Sea fruit?

The relative needs of evangelization for different parts of the United States is illustrated by the statistical computation that in the average of them, the number of professing Christians is as one to eight of the population, while in California it is as one to twenty, and in Nevada about one to forty-five.

Florida is called by the *World* the Italy of America—the same lively climate and similar execrable hotel discommodations.

Consolation for the refusal of Congress to accord free lumber to Chicago is found, by the *Journal* of that city in the certain use of more brick and mortar and less probable contingency of future fires.

After converting the liquor dealers of Topeka, Kansas, the Rev. Mr. Hammond has been holding prayer meetings at the office of the *Commonwealth* newspaper, wherein the printers and editors were persuaded to participate. Mr. Hammond is not exactly discouraged; but he is rather of opinion—in point of fact—that is—well, his enthusiasm doesn't somehow touch the glowing point that swelled it previously.

New Orleans papers are green enough to seriously announce that the Louisiana Lottery Company cannot find the man who drew its last $50,000 prize. As if the man was ever found who drew *the first* $50,000 prize in any lottery.

Eastern exchanges speak of the recent sale of the *Missouri Republican*, instant of the *Missouri Democrat*. It's the fault of those two papers themselves, the paradoxical names and politics of which cause constant bewilderment. The *Republican* is Democratic and the *Democrat* is Republican, and so they get mixed up in people's minds till scarcely anybody can tell 'tother from which. Why can't they swop names and end the trouble?

An appeal made by Mr. Moody, of Chicago, to Sunday School children throughout the country, to contribute "one brick's worth"—or five cents apiece—to the erection of his church, has brought in any quantity of half dimes; but the candy dealers don't like the operation at all, and many a little throat has gulped the heaving sigh when that Moody plate went round.

Speaking of the Cambridge and Oxford University boat race, and the wind and snow in which it was contested, that excellent sporting oracle, the *Golden Age*, says: "Boys cannot row, men cannot box, and horses cannot trot at their best in cold weather."

During the past year there have been greater accessions to the membership of the Episcopal Church, in proportion to the number of that denomination, than to any other. Which is attributed to the "esthetic growth and poetic culture gradually gaining strength in the American mind."

The *Riverside Bulletin* sensibly suggests that the children in the public schools shall be made to read some of the best things in our language, and thus obtain a knowledge of our classic literature, and a taste for the best books. A taste for Dickens and Scott, and Hawthorne and Irving, would be the best protection against the trash of the circulating libraries and the streams of impurity that flow from the cheap print shops.

Contributions of Henry Ward Beecher's church last year to charitable purposes amounted to more than $250,000. It is not stated whether the popular pastor's salary was included in these "charitable purposes."

A Pittsburgh dry goods clerk went to a dance in the rural districts a few evenings since. He wore a cheviot shirt and put on many airs. He was somewhat taken down, however, when he overheard one country girl say to another: "That Pittsburgh chap sings on a heap of style for a feller that wears a bed-tick shirt."

H. R. H. Prince Arthur has been lecturing to an audience of swell officers of the "Guards" and the "Rifles," and the title of his discourse was "The War Game." Not unappropriate, in view of the fact that H. R. H. has hitherto been only playing soldier.

More than 600 persons are employed in the bindery of the great publishing house of the Appletons. Heretofore most of them have had to bring their dinners with them to their work place. Now, however, the firm have established a kitchen on the premises, where a dinner of well cooked meat and vegetables, with bread and butter and tea and coffee, is furnished for twenty cents, which is computed to be about its actual cost.

A singular crop of diamonds was discovered one day last week, and not in Africa's torrid sands either, but in New England. It was the crop of a West India pea-hen, which interesting fowl had been trying to deglute its owner's shirt studs—two "first water" brilliants of great price.

It is reassuring to know that if our ordinary clam or oyster should unaccountably become extinct their place may be supplied, from the recent discoveries by Professor AGASSIZ in South America, with cretaceous specimens of the Pectinidal family, of Pecten paradoxus, of Plicurotoma, of Amphipods and Isopods, Serolis, Podophthalmarians, Tetradecapods, Copepods, Ostracoids, Cyclops and Conchoderis Peircei. A dozen Podophthalmarians on the half-shell would be a fair appetizer for a Tetradecapod fry. But the satisfaction felt at this prospective combination of science and supper expands into rapture at the news that the professor has fished up a crustacean entirely unknow before, even to him, and which is supposed to be related to the trilobites of the carboniferous era. These last are believed to have grown ready roasted, like the Irishman's sucking-pig.

A young man in Cincinnati last week lost $20,000, a valuable diamond pin and his watch and chain at the table of a gambling house. When the "luck" turned and he began to win back again the "bank" refused to accept his bets and summarily suspended. And now the proprietor of the establishment has had to deposit his unlawful gains as bail in a police court.

During the recent run upon the Lockport, New York, Savings Bank, the overseer for the poor noticed that several parties, to whom he had extended aid during the winter months, had money deposited there which they were extremely anxious to draw out; whereupon he heartlessly refused to assist these pauper capitalists any more.

What pleasure people can take in satin bed covers it would be difficult to discover, unless it is that they are as expensive as they are absurd; yet there is one on exhibition in New York valued at $3,000.

A Roman Catholic priest in Cincinnati has refused to accept a contribution of fifty dollars from one of his flock who is a liquor dealer.

The vessel that brought home from Fort Sumter the historic party that went there to hoist the national flag over the recovered ruins of the place, was lost in the Chinese seas on the 17th ult. She had been sold to parties in the Japan trade, and re-christened the "Suwo Nada."

The New York *Tribune* exults over the conviction and sentence to ten years in the State prison of the notorious bond robber, "Dutch Heinricks," who would have probably escaped justice—as he had often done before—but for the persistency with which that journal kept his case before the public eye.

The Pensacola, Florida, *Express*, in speaking of the Navy Yard at that place, says that the basin gate, built at an expense of $56,000, has been destroyed for lack of necessary attention.

It is said of the Swedish colony in Maine, that these Scandinavians through the winter dress warmer than their Yankee neighbors, skin jackets, fur-lined overcoats, and fur-lined boots are worn. The wooden snow-shoes used enable the Swede, with the aid of a pole he carries, to glide over the snow in utter defiance of drifts.

A seven weeks old hog, belonging to William Barnes, of Jefferson township, Ohio, raised the cover of a cream jar that had been left temporarily on the porch, with its snout, and getting its head and fore feet in the jar, got fastened in such a shape that it was drowned by the cream. Surely, if a hog might select the manner of its own conversion into pork, this is the death of all others it would choose to die.

Windsor, just opposite Detroit, has a drinking saloon kept by two men named Matthew and Mark, and they have hired two bartenders named Luke and John. This is a new though not very christianizing variety of evangel.

Philadelphia Exports for March.

The business of Philadelphia in commodities, the growth, produce, and manufactures of the United States exported to foreign countries in American and foreign vessels during the month of March, 1872, foots up the amount of $621,344. Of this amount $223,504 were for bread and breadstuffs, $31,766 were for provisions, $358,353 were for crude and refined petroleum, $122,720 were for cooperage, $56,641 were for iron manufactures, and $24,964 were for oil cake.

AFTER many years of experiment, interested parties think they have found a means of applying steam as a motive power upon canals. It is after a Belgian patent, and entirely different from any mode ever attempted in this country. If it proves successful it will be worth many millions annually to the New York State canals.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Reed, being elected Superintendent of Schools for the fine old conservative town of Montpelier, Vermont, declines to serve, because she is not skilled in the duties of the office. Which modest acknowledgement goes far to prove that she would have filled the position admirably.

Winfield Scott Hancock, Major General U. S. A., was seen, without any shoes and stockings on, playing marbles in the streets of Norristown. The editor of the Germantown *Telegraph* says he remembers the fact distinctly, and that it is now some five and forty years ago.

Lucy Stone has gone to rocking the cradle again and had to give up lecturing for a time. Mr. Blackwell beams with parental pride as usual.

Sixteen thousand dollars has now been subscribed to the fund for the erection of a monument to Horace Greeley. The needed balance will no doubt be forthcoming as soon as our later Franklin's name appears on the Presidential ticket of the wonderful Third Party.

Miss Collamer, of Vermont, owns $20,000 worth of railroad stock and votes on it at the meetings of shareholders.

Henderson, the alleged correspondent of the New York *Herald* among the Swamp Angel outlaws of North Carolina, got back to Washington with fifty-five cents in his pocket. He is described as being got up, as to his hair and clothes, in regular Bowery bandit style.

To-day the remains of Gen. Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, will be transferred from the Marble cemetery in New York to their final resting place in the grounds of the Military Academy at West Point.

Elias Thomas, of Portland, Maine, celebrated his centennial anniversary the other day by being photographed with his great-great-grandchild sitting on his knee.

G. A. T. writes from Washington, that just after looking at caricatures in Harper's *Weekly* last week, he was in amazement lost at beholding Senator Schurz and Mr. G. W. Curtis, the political editor of that paper, walking arm in arm down Pennsylvania avenue.

The main charges against the accused New York judges is that they have shared unlawful profits from suits with receivers of their own appointment. Mr. Gratz Nathan was the favored receiver or referee when Judge Cardozo was on the bench, and between certain transactions of the two are some remarkable coincidences. Thus in 1869 Nathan drew a check, on the 14th of January, for $1,155, and on the 15th of January, Judge Cardozo deposited $1,155; on the 17th of March, Nathan drew $640, and on the 19th of March, Judge Cardozo placed to the credit of his account $600, and so on in nine instances during that year alone, amounting in the aggregate to about $8,000. These coincidences extend over three years and involve over $30,000. Cardozo and Nathan are brothers-in-law.

Mr. Carl Zerrhan has been drawn in Boston to serve as a juryman from April to July, and the Hub is in a hub-bub. Without Zerrhan the finest orchestral and choral effects of the great Jubilee wouldn't amount to anything, and a double action pressure is to be brought to bear on the Judges to secure his release.

Mr. George M. Robeson, until well past middle age, remained a prosperous, easy going private citizen, and a jovial bachelor. One ill-omened day, however, he was induced to accept the Secretaryship of the Navy, went to Washington to live, got bewildered by the blandishments of society, and a short time ago unconditionally surrendered to the fascinations of a lovely and accomplished widow. His official elevation has brought on his devoted head all the rancor and persecution that can be safely indulged by the enemies of the administration, and now his matrimonial alliance threatens to put a summary squelcher on the gastronomic joys which had heretofore been his unfailing consolation. If the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* may be believed, Mrs. Robeson has assumed the responsibility of marketing for the household, and one of the first things she did was to put her veto on the Secretary's supply of succulent oysters at eight cents apiece. She told the dealer that the price must be reformed or they would eat smaller oysters. This is a terrible blow to the Secretary, whose fame mainly rested on his knowledge of and enjoyment in the pleasures of the table.

What Spring Brings With It.

Regarded from a medical standpoint, spring is not the delectable season described by vernal poets. On the contrary, its yield of intermittent fevers, bilious attacks, rheumatic pains, disorders of the stomach, nervous complaints, pulmonary diseases, is almost as large as its crop of violets, snowdrops and cherry blossoms. The invisible seeds of innumerable maladies rise with the morning mists, and are scattered broadcast by the vapors of night. Who can resist their neglific influence? Certainly not the weak by nature, or those whose nervous energies have been overtasked by mental or physical labor, unless they tone and invigorate their constitutions, and thus enable them to cope with the unhealthy influence by which they are surrounded.

The only medicinal agent by which this object can be rapidly and safely accomplished, is the great vegetable renovant and invigorant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The operation of this celebrated specific is four-fold. It strengthens the digestive organs, regulates the secretions, improves the condition of the blood, superinduces a regular habit of body, and thereby imparts such vigor and elasticity to the whole physical structure, as to render it capable of resisting the action of the poisonous miasma, with which the spring atmosphere is always to some extent impregnated. Here, then, is a ready and certain means of escaping the disorders prevalent at this season, or (if they have already fastened upon the system) of conquering them speedily and thoroughly. The fame and the medicine is not of much consequence, provided it does its work properly, but of Hostetter's Bitters it may be fairly said, that they effect a cure without outraging the patient's sense of taste.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT BEEF,

For the Sick, Invalid and Convalescent. Also, for persons or children of weak constitutions, nothing is more strengthening than this extract.

Also recom mended for hotels, restaurants, &c., in preparing weak soups, sauces, &c., to which it imparts a delicate properties of the finest fresh beef. One quarter teaspoonful will make a cup of the best beef tea. It is prepared by the process of Baron von Liebig, and has been awarded by the most finished chemists in Europe. One pound possesses the nutritive properties of 36 pounds of fine fresh beef, and will keep in any climate.

For sale by JOSEPH FLEMING,
84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

PURE WHITE LEAD,
PURE WHITE LEAD.
Flaxseed Oil and Turpentine,
Flaxseed Oil and Turpentine.

Varnishes of all kinds,
Varnishes of all kinds.
Cheaper than Elsewhere in the City,
Cheaper than Elsewhere in the City,
At Fleming's Drug Store,
At Fleming's Drug Store,
No. 84 MARKET STREET,
No. 84 MARKET STREET,
84, 84, 84, 84.
MARKET STREET, MARKET STREET.

English Vermillion,

SPIRITS TURPENTINE,
CHINESE VERMILLION,
VENITIAN RED, "Eng."
BRANDON COLORS,
LINSEED OIL, WHITING,
BLACK LEAD, East India.

Received and for sale by
George A. Kelly & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner First Avenue and Wood Street.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn six months semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. FAIR, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

EDUCATIONAL.

Beaver College and Musical Institute.
SPRING SESSION OPEN APRIL 1.
No expense Spared to offer the best advantages in every Department. Location on the Ohio river 28 miles from the City.
R. T. TAYLOR, President.

PENNSYLVANIA
Military Academy,
CHESTER, DELAWARE CO., PA.
FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY.
Session Opens April 3d, 1872.
Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, Mathematical and Natural Sciences; the Classics and English by graduates of West Point and other competent Professors.
Attention is given to the personal habits and moral training of Cadets.
For circulars apply to J. H. PAULSON, No. 80 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
COL. THEO. HYATT,
President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

LEGAL.

W. K. JENNINGS, ATTORNEY, NO. 75 Grant street.

In the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, No. 57, March Term, 1872.

In the matter of the second and partial account of W. H. Negley, Administrator of the estate of W. J. Morrison, deceased.
And, now, March 18th, 1872, the Court appoint W. K. JENNINGS Auditor to distribute the balance in hands of accountant.
BY THE COURT.
ALEX. HILANDS, Clerk.

From the Record.

To all concerned: Take notice, that the undersigned will attend to duties of his appointment, at his office, No 75 Grant street, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of April, 1872, at 10 A. M.
W. K. JENNINGS, Auditor.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SS: IN THE Court of Common Pleas, No. 133, June Term, 1872.
William H. Lemon vs. Frederick G. Weise and Thomas Lemon.
And now, to wit: March 16, 1872, upon the hearing of this case, the Court decrees a dissolution of the partnership as prayed for in the bill, and LOUIS WEIDERHOED, of the city of Allegheny, appointed Receiver.
By the Court. JOSEPH ROSS, Prothonotary.
All persons are hereby notified that on and from March 16, 1872, the firm of Lemon & Weise, in pursuance of the above decree, is dissolved, and that all claims due the firm will be paid to the undersigned, and that all claims against the said firm will be presented for payment and settlement to him.
LOUIS WEIDERHOED,
Receiver of the late firm of Lemon & Weise.

DRY GOODS.

Silks, Silks, Silks.
Jas. Caldwell
INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION TO HIS NEW STOCK OF
SPRING GOODS,
Which will be found Unusually Attractive.
BLACK FRENCH SILKS, all qualities.
BLACK AMERICAN SILKS.
New Styles in STRIPE SILKS, for Spring and Summer Suits.
RICH PLAIN SILKS, for Evening Wear.
JAPANESE SILKS, a very fine assortment and choice styles.
SILK POPLINS, ALPACAS and MOHAIR LUSTRES.
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
A Magnificent Assortment.
SUIT LINENS, GINGHAMS, CHINTZES, PRINTS.
HONEYCOMB AND MARSEILLES QUILTS.
NOTTINGHAM and TAMBOUR LACE CURTAINS.
SHEETING MUSLINS, IRISH LINENS.
DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
NEW STYLES SILK BASQUES.
LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES.
LADIES SUITS, a very fine assortment.
118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

TRIMMINGS, &C.

JOS. HORNE & CO.
Retail Stores.
PENN AVENUE,
NOS. 197 AND 199.
Millinery and Straw Goods.
ALL THE LATEST
SPRING STYLES
OF
LADIES' AND MISSES'
Hats and Bonnets,
In all Grades, Now Arriving.
FLOWERS.
Fine French Flowers, Roses and Buds,
Ostrich Tips, Pon Pons and Feathers, in the new shades just out, an elegant assortment.
Gros Grain and Taffette Ribbons, all widths, shades and qualities.
Trimming Silks, Corded Satins, Torquoise and Silk Velvets in new shades.
Colored English Crapes, for bows.
Black Silk Nett, Plain and Spotted.
Grenadines and Bereges.
Colored Sash Ribbons at bargains.

NEW GOODS
ARRIVING EVERY DAY.
LATEST NOVELTIES,
RECEIVED AS SOON AS OUT.
Our customers, friends and strangers visiting the city are invited to call and examine our stock, assuring to all equal attention.
Open Saturday Evening Until 8 O'Clock.

EATON'S
TRIMMING STORE,
17 Fifth Avenue.
New Goods Opening This Week
New Styles Spring Suits, in Striped Seersucker, Buff and Gray Linen, Buff and Gray Cambric, White Lawn, &c.
All Styles of Trimmings, in great variety.
Dolly Varden Polonaises.
Hamburg Edgings and Flouncings.
Dolly Varden Hoop Skirts and Bustles.
Pique, Lawn, Swiss, Cambrics, &c.
Ribbons, Scarfs, Hats, Flowers, &c.
New Goods Received Daily.
LIPPINCOTT'S
Soda Fountain.

LIPPINCOTT'S SODA FOUNTAIN.
LIPPINCOTT'S SODA FOUNTAIN.
LIPPINCOTT'S SODA FOUNTAIN.

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

References—Tradesmen's National Bank.
DAVID MORGAN, W. D. KEES,
C. C. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$20,000 Turtle Creek Division Bonds,

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R.

AT 85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Only Local Security now on the Market.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, April 2, 1872.

Money was in active demand throughout the day, borrowers being still chiefly from the country, although the coal trade is requiring temporary loans to carry them over the time required to get returns from shipments now going out. The Monongahela valley is suffering from the long stagnation among the coal mines; the diggers being proverbially extravagant, when thrown out of employment for a few weeks, are reduced to living by their wits, or on credit, if they can get it. The latter they generally get from the store-keepers, who are compelled to this course to hold a custom which would otherwise leave them in flush times. All through this region, dependent as it is upon the activity of the coal trade, the usual return of money to the banks after the April settlements has not taken place, but the funds disbursed by the banks have taken the place of funds usually supplied by the pay rolls of the mine owners. A prominent banker from that region, whose position eminently qualifies him to judge of the situation, remarked to-day that the April disbursements of the banks in the Monongahela Valley had been absorbed like a rain on parched ground, leaving no visible trace behind. The large amount of coal that has been going out during the day will work some relief, but the pools seem as full of loaded barges and coal boats as they were a month ago, so much remains behind unable to be moved with the present stage of water.

—A comparison of the public debt statements for the months of February and March shows an increase of cash in the Treasury of nearly ten millions, which will partially account for the stringency of the New York money market, where loans are made at as high as 1-4 per cent. a day. One hundred and twenty millions of coin lying idle in the Treasury vaults, unless the Government is entertaining some scheme for resumption of specie payments, is certainly more than is required on account of coin certificates, called bonds, and maturing interest, which are the only demands that can be made for gold.

The reduction of the interest-bearing debt, of over fifteen millions, is gratifying; but we submit that posterity owes something on account of the burdens entailed by the war, and that the glory of fighting the battles, without paying off the debt, is sufficient for the present generation.

—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Exchange National Bank	$72 00
Improvement Trust Co. ($11.30 paid in)	12 25
Pleasant Valley P. R. R.	22 00
Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon R. R. ($10 paid in)	10 00

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1502	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113	113¼	113¼
10-40's	108½	108½	108¼
New 5s	109½	109½	110
Gold	109¼	109¼	109¼
Currency 6s	115	115	115¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¼
United States 6s of 1881	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	112¾
United States 10-40s	108¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacifics	115¾

—We have the card of the "Peoples Bank" of Carmichaels, Washington county, E. B. Bailey, President, and S. J. Acklin, Cashier. The bank is said to start under favorable auspices, in a rich agricultural community, and with every prospect of success.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

April 2, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.
Gold	110¼	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
Canada	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
West'n Union Tel	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Quicksilver		37	37	37
Pacific Mail	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼
Adams Express		57	57	57
Wells-Fargo Ex		77	77	77
American Express		57	57	57
United States Ex		78¾	78¾	79
New York Central	102	102	102	102
N. Y. Central scrip	83¾	84	84	84
Erie	65¾	66	66	66
Reading		116¾	116¾	116¾
Michigan Central		96	96	96
Michigan Southern	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Illinois Central		127	127	127
Cleveland & Pitts		92¾	92¾	92¾
Chicago & North'w	84½	85	85	85
Do. preferred	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Rock Island	117½	117¾	117¾	117¾
St. Paul		64¾	64¾	64¾
Do. preferred		81¾	81¾	81¾
Wabash		78¾	78¾	78¾
Do. preferred		88	87	87
Fort Wayne		97	97	97
Ohio and Miss'pi	51	51¾	51¾	51¾
Chicago and Alton		117	117	117
Do. preferred		120		
Boston, Hart. & Erie	8¾			8¾
Harlem	114		114	114
New Jersey Centre			93	93
Union Pacific	40¾	40¾	40¾	41

	12:30	2:30
	A. M.	P. M.
Tennessee State bonds	67¾	
Do. new	67¾	
South Carolina, July	38	38
South Carolina, April	38	
Missouri 6s	95	95½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	61¼	Lehigh Valley R. R.	69
Phila. and Erie	29	North Penn's R. R.	51
Lehigh Navigation	45¾	Camden and Amboy	124½
Catawissa	17	Minehill Navigat'n	57
Little Schuylkill Navigat'n	17		
Mill Creek & Alley R.	38¾	Reading	57¾

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, April 2, 1872.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle this week so far have been light. The number of buyers here about as usual. Advices from the East are rather unfavorable, and the feeling ruling is not good. Trade is slow and dull with very few cattle changing hands. Prices are not quite so good as last week, some dealers reporting them 50c lower. Following are the rates current for the different grades: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs steers, $6 75 to $7 00; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs steers, $6 25 to $6 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs steers, $5 50 to $6 00; fair to good, 900 to 1,000 lbs, $4 90 to $5 50; stock steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs, $4 00 to $4 75; extra steers, $4 25 to 5 50.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs were moderate to-day, and quality are fair. The feeling is good, though there is not much activity in the trade. The offerings are about enough to meet the demand, and sales are being made at about the following prices: Extra Philadelphia $5 00@5 10; prime Philadelphia $4 75@5 00; Yorkers $4 50@4 65.

Sheep.

The offerings of sheep was fair to-day. The feeling is good, and buyers are not taking hold freely. If the receipts do not come heavy the market may recover, though, at this writing, it is dull and sales are made with difficulty. Following are the prices ruling for the different grades: Extra 100 to 110 lbs @9; good to prime $5 to 90 lbs $5 50@5 75; decent to fair 75 to 80 lbs $7 00@7 50; common $6@7.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, April 2, 1872.

REMARKS—We have little that is new or interesting to give to the reader in relation to the general tone or characteristics of the markets. There are few changes in prices, and these so slight as not to deserve special notice. The weather is bright and clear, and country dealers are taking advantage of the same to visit the city for the purpose of laying in their spring and summer stocks. Trade is largely on the increase and daily grows better.

Following are the wholesale rates unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Sales common at 6¾a7c; refined (high test) 7¾@8c; nitrate soda 5¾c; pots 6c; pearls 11c.

APPLES—Good sound winter are worth $4 50@5 00. Receipts 257 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER—Prime at 70@80c per gallon; gallon pails, per dozen $10 50; hf gallon pails $6 00.

BEANS—Market bare of prime Navy and made at $2 50@3 00 bush.

BROOM CORN—Market dull and nominal at 7a8c ₰ lb.

BROOMS—Market quiet and steady; fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common $2 25 @2 50 ₰ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Royal ¼-lb cans $1 50 per doz; ½-lb cans $3 00 per dozen; 1-lb cans $6 00 per dozen; Banner $1 75, $3 25 and $6 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BUTTER—The supply is still short of the demand. We quote choice table at 30a35c; fair to good 20a25c; common 15a16c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Uncanvassed hams 11¾c; canvassed sugar cured hams 12c; sugar cured shoulders 9c; plain do 6c; rib sides cured 10¼c; clear rib do 9½c; breakfast 10¼c; clear rib do 8c; clear do 7½c; mess pork $14 00; bacon 10¼a11c; dried beef 17c; mess pork $14 00; hams sausage 10c; lard in tierces 8¾c; do in bbls 9c; do in kegs 10c; do bricked 11c. Receipts, 40 packages, 3,000; ham tierces 65.

CHEESE—We are firm at the following figures: Goshen 12a13c; Factory 10@13weitzer 13a16c.

CIDER—Rea's XXX $15 00 per bbl; other brands $9 00@12 00.

CANDLES—Mould, 12c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13¾c; tan weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 1982 full weight 19¾c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania at $6; other brands $5@5 50.

CARBON OIL—We quote at 21c ₰ gallon, with demand active.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bell berries command $17 a18 ₰ bbl; cultivated $12 50a13 50.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50 a3 75; Johnston $2 25; Rosendale $4 00 a4 50; Calcined plaster $4 50; Land plaster, $5 50a5 75 ₰ bbl.

FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—Sales dried apples at 5a5½c; peaches, bright, new halves, 9¾a10c; old 8a9c, mixed 7½a8½c; quarters 7a8c; currants, new crop, 10c; old 8c; layer raisins ₰ box, $3 50; half box $1 75; Valencia do 13c; purnes 12½c for new.

GROCERIES—Following are the ruling prices of the market, with a very brisk trade reported by leading dealers.

Coffee—Fancy 25½c; prime 24½c; good 23½c; fair 23 a23½c; Java 28c; Laguayra 26a27c; Mocha 45c; roasted coffee, loose and in one ₰ packages, 27c ₰ ₰.

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 13¾c, 2 cut loaf 14¾c; A c offee 12¾c; B 12¾c; Ex C 12¾c; C 11¾c; C yellow 10¾a11¼c; P. R sugars, choice 11¾c; prime 10¾c; good 10a11c; Cuba sugars 10a11c; New Orleans sugars, fair, 9¾c; good to c prime 10¾c; centrifugal 11¾c.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder 65c; H. & E. Extra 56c; White Honey 60c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 52c; Lavender 50c; common 40a45c.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop, prime, 65c; choice 70c.

Rice—Carolina choice 9¾c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8¾c.

Spices—Pepper grain 23c; pure ground 25c; Cassia bark 20c; cloves 22c; nutmegs $1 45.

EGGS—Notwithstanding the fact that Easter is past and gone, eggs are a shade stronger, 24a25c per doz being the figures for strictly fresh.

FLOUR—Receipts 434 barrels. No change in prices, though sales are firmer at the following figures: Mills—white wheat bbls $8 90; sacks $8 60; southern amber, bbls $8 20; sacks $7 90; red winter, bbls $7 80; sacks $7 50; railroad, good extra, bbls $6 25; Graham flour, bbls $8 25; sacks $7 90. Jobbers—Choice brands $8 25 ₰ bbl; good $8 ₰ bbl; bakers flour $7 @a7 85.

FISH—Lake herring $3 25 ₰ half bbl. White fish scarce at $6 50 per half barrel; mackerel No 1 shore, $20; extra No. 1 bay $15; No. 2 shore, medium, $10; extra $14; No. 3, large, in half bbls $4 75a5 00, and $8@9 in bbls. New Codfish, 5½c for medium, and 7c for large. New Labrador, split, $8 50@ do round, $6 50.

GRAIN—Following are the receipts of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the past twenty four hours: Wheat, sacks.....520 | Corn, sacks.....1,370
Barley, sacks.....1,311 | Oats, sacks.....1,600

GRAIN—We have no change to note in prices, the market is dull and sluggish. We quote red winter at $1 62a1 64 by car lots; white $1 64a1 69. Oats—mixed on wharf and depot 48c; white 50c. Corn—sales mixed at 57c; prime yellow 58c. Rye unchanged in price, prices being nominally 96a98c per bush. Barley—spring 75a80c; fall 80a85c.

HAY—Choice timothy hay $28a28 ₰ ton; baled on wharf and track $20a23.

HORSE—We quote: Tis at 60a70c ₰ lb; old 70a 40a 44c ₰ lb.

HUSKS—In good demand at 2¾a2¾c.

HONEY—Sales at 25a30c ₰ lb.

HIDE—Rough Kentucky $165 ₰ ton; single dressed $24@; scinched $10a15c.

HOMINY—$4 50a5 0 ₰ bbl.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra Nasse; No 2, 62a64c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 85a88c.

LIME—Perrysburgh white $2a2 25 ₰ bbl; Cleveland $2 25; Easton $1 25; Bedford white $1 25.

MAPLE MOLASSES—Coommands $1 75a2 00 per gallon. Receipts 257 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER—Prime at 70a80c per gallon; gallon pails, per dozen $10 50; hf gallon pails $6 00.

BEANS—Market bare of prime Navy and made at $2 50a3 00 bush.

BROOM CORN—Market dull and nominal at 7a8c ₰ lb.

BROOMS—Market quiet and steady; fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common $2 25 @2 50 ₰ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Royal ½-lb cans $1 50 per doz; ¼-lb cans $3 00 per dozen; 1-lb cans $6 00 per dozen; Banner $1 75, $3 25 and $6 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BUTTER—The supply is still short of the demand. We quote choice table at 30a35c; fair to good 20a25c; common 15a16c.

CANDLES—Mould, 12c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13¾c; tan weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 1982 full weight 19¾c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania at $6; other brands $5@5 50.

CARBON OIL—We quote at 21c ₰ gallon, with demand active.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bell berries command $17 a18 ₰ bbl; cultivated $12 50a13 50.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50 a3 75; Johnston $2 25; Rosendale $4 00 a4 50; Calcined plaster $4 50; Land plaster, $5 50a5 75 ₰ bbl.

FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—Sales dried apples at 5a5½c; peaches, bright, new halves, 9¾a10c; old 8a9c, mixed 7½a8½c; quarters 7a8c; currants, new crop, 10c; old 8c; layer raisins ₰ box, $3 50; half box $1 75; Valencia do 13c; purnes 12½c for new.

GROCERIES—Following are the ruling prices of the market, with a very brisk trade reported by leading dealers.

Coffee—Fancy 25½c; prime 24½c; good 23½c; fair 23 a23½c; Java 28c; Laguayra 26a27c; Mocha 45c; roasted coffee, loose and in one ₰ packages, 27c ₰ ₰.

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 13¾c, 2 cut loaf 14¾c; A c offee 12¾c; B 12¾c; Ex C 12¾c; C 11¾c; C yellow 10¾a11¼c; P. R sugars, choice 11¾c; prime 10¾c; good 10a11c; Cuba sugars 10a11c; New Orleans sugars, fair, 9¾c; good to c prime 10¾c; centrifugal 11¾c.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder 65c; H. & E. Extra 56c; White Honey 60c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 52c; Lavender 50c; common 40a45c.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop, prime, 65c; choice 70c.

Rice—Carolina choice 9¾c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8¾c.

Spices—Pepper grain 23c; pure ground 25c; Cassia bark 20c; cloves 22c; nutmegs $1 45.

EGGS—Notwithstanding the fact that Easter is past and gone, eggs are a shade stronger, 24a25c per doz being the figures for strictly fresh.

FLOUR—Receipts 434 barrels. No change in prices, though sales are firmer at the following figures: Mills—white wheat bbls $8 90; sacks $8 60; southern amber, bbls $8 20; sacks $7 90; red winter, bbls $7 80; sacks $7 50; railroad, good extra, bbls $6 25; Graham flour, bbls $8 25; sacks $7 90. Jobbers—Choice brands $8 25 ₰ bbl; good $8 ₰ bbl; bakers flour $7 @a7 85.

FISH—Lake herring $3 25 ₰ half bbl. White fish scarce at $6 50 per half barrel; mackerel No 1 shore, $20; extra No. 1 bay $15; No. 2 shore, medium, $10; extra $14; No. 3, large, in half bbls $4 75a5 00, and $8@9 in bbls. New Codfish, 5½c for medium, and 7c for large. New Labrador, split, $8 50@ do round, $6 50.

GRAIN—Following are the receipts of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the past twenty four hours: Wheat, sacks.....520 | Corn, sacks.....1,370
Barley, sacks.....1,311 | Oats, sacks.....1,600

GRAIN—We have no change to note in prices, the market is dull and sluggish. We quote red winter at $1 62a1 64 by car lots; white $1 64a1 69. Oats—mixed on wharf and depot 48c; white 50c. Corn—sales mixed at 57c; prime yellow 58c. Rye unchanged in price, prices being nominally 96a98c per bush. Barley—spring 75a80c; fall 80a85c.

HAY—Choice timothy hay $28a28 ₰ ton; baled on wharf and track $20a23.

HORSE—We quote: Tis at 60a70c ₰ lb; old 70a 40a 44c ₰ lb.

HUSKS—In good demand at 2¾a2¾c.

HONEY—Sales at 25a30c ₰ lb.

HIDE—Rough Kentucky $165 ₰ ton; single dressed $24@; scinched $10a15c.

HOMINY—$4 50a5 0 ₰ bbl.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra Nasse; No 2, 62a64c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 85a88c.

LIME—Perrysburgh white $2a2 25 ₰ bbl; Cleveland $2 25; Easton $1 25; Bedford white $1 25.

MAPLE MOLASSES—Coommands $1 75a2 00 per gallon. Receipts 257 bbls.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 80a2 00; seconds $1 45 at 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal 75c ₰ bush.

MINCE MEAT—Good brands held at 12a13c per ₰.

ONIONS—Prime onions sells are in demrnd, and are held at $5 50 ₰ bushel.

POTATOES—Prime peachblows command 75a80c ₰ bush.

BAGS—Sales at 3¾a4c ₰ ₰.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales of ¼-lb cans at $1 50; ½-lb $3 00; 1-lb $6 00 ₰ doz.

SEEDS—Prime clover seed sells at $6 00a6 25; inferior and dirty $5 00@5 50.

SALT—Car load $1 85; store $2 00.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee made at 4½c ₰ lb.

TALLOW—Sales at 8a9c per lb.

WHISKY—Sales Kentucky at 100.

WINES—Highwines 92c; common rectified 92@3 $1 00; proof rectified $1 00a1 05; rye and corn $1 60a1 65 ₰ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $6 00 a8 00 as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, April 3, 1872.

REMARKS—The crude market is in a very demoralized condition; we did not hear of a single transaction for any delivery; we omit figures, as they would contain no information. For prices in the oil regions see our dispatches.

REFINED.

In the absence of sales we can only furnish the asking rates for eastern delivery, which are as follows: Spot, 25c; May 22½; June 22½; the New York Market reported very quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—Market quiet and inactive at $8 50a8 55.

TITUSVILLE, April 2.—Spot nominal at $3 50; nothing doing.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, April 2.—Market unchanged at $3 50@.

OIL CITY, April 2.—Market declining; ordinary on lower crack held at $3 52½; 47 gravity, Oil City, held at $3 70.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—Market firm; S. W. 21½c; crude 11¼c; Glass 27c; April 22c; May 22½c; June 23½c.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, April 2.—*The Courier says*: The market on upper road has been quiet all day, there being some little speculative spirit, which induces small transactions in futures. Following are the sales reported:

2,000 bbls upper road B. O., April.....$3 67½
2,000 bbls upper road 1st 6 mos, B. O.....4 10
1,000 bbls upper road S. O., 1st 6 mos.....3 57½
1,000 bbls upper road S. O., 1st 6 mos.....3 57½
3,000 bbls upper road B. O., 1st 6 mos.....4 10
1,000 bbls upper road spot.....3 55
1,000 bbls upper r oad spot.....3 52½
5,000 bbls upper road S. O., 2d quarter.....3 60
1,000 bbls upper road S. O., 2d quarter.....3 60
50 bbls upper road spot.....3 50
1,000 bbls lower road spot.....3 55
2,000 bbls lower road, S. O., 2d quarter.....3 60
1,000 bbls Oil City spot.....3 70

[By Pacific and Atlantic line.]

NEW YORK, April 2.—Refined 22½a22¾c; crude in bulk 12¾a12¾c; market very dull and no sales.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—Ioco to April 12½c; April, 22c; May, 22¾c; June, 23¾c; crude 11¾c.

PARKER'S LANDING, April 2.—Market quiet; spot about $3 40.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 2.—Market very quiet; spot is held at $3 60a3 65; nothing doing.

OIL CITY, April 2.—Upper creek spot $3 50; S. O. $3 55; lower creek spot $3 52½; S. O. $3 57½; Oil City spot $3 70a3 72½. Market weak.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Owner	Elkins, Bly & Co.	70
P Hutchinson	Vesta Oil Works	883
D C Phillips	Vesta Oil Works	148

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.	
*Elkins, Bly & Co	80	Vesta Oil Works	1,086
Total		1,116

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Holdship & Co, 49 barrels to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Total.....49

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Cotton more active; sales 5,000 bales; middling uplands 23½c; Orleans 23¾c. Superfine western and State $6 20a6 40; common to good extra $6 70a7 65; good to choice $7 65a 7 65; white wheat western extra $7 70a8 30; St. Louis $7 10a9 65. Rye flour scarcely so firm at $4 10a 5 05. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky firmer at 88c. Wheat dull: white State $1 67¾a1 75; winter red western $1 60a1 72. Rye dull at 85c. Barley unchanged. Malt quiet; State $1. Corn in moderate request; western mixed afloat, 71a72c; in store 70c. Oats dull at 53a55½c; Corks 55a56c. Eggs quiet at 23a23c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee quiet at 17¾a18c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9¾a9¾c; Cuba 8¾a9¾c. Molasses firm. Muscovado 35a42c. Rice dull at 8¾a9¾c. Crude petroleum 12½c; refined 22¾c. Turpentine quiet at 46@46½c. Pork quiet; mess $12 80a12 87; prime $10 75; mess, April $12 87; May $13 00; June $13 10; July $13 25. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard quiet; prime to prime steam 8¾a8¾c; kettle 8¾c. Butter quiet; western Imitation. Cheese dull at 13a14½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Dry goods—Market active, firm and buoyant for all seasonable and desirable textiles. Printing cloths are firm at 8¾c; prints 9c; for pacific and 10c for choice; muddler colors; No. 53. American worsted braids 60c; do 60 pieces 6-yards 70c; do 6-yards 75c; do do best quality 95c. Usual discount; No. 29 spaca braids, American Worsted Company, $1 net per gross; Indian Orchard corset jeans 19½c; do brown 14c; Laconia bleached and colored do 14½c; Androscoggin stripes 12½c; Amoskeag ticks 25c for A, 22c for B, 20c for C and 18c for D; Pacific ticks 26c; Conestoga a premium 28c; do Gold Medal do 36c; do C 10 oz; Hamilton regular do 23½c; heavy brown sheetings 14¾a15c, and light do 13¾a14c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, April 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; Pennsylvania $1 82a1 85. Corn 61c; mixed 62a63c. Oats unchanged. Rye 90c. Provisions steady; mess pork at $13 50. Bulk shoulders 4½c; sweet clear rib 6c; clear 6¼c. Bacon loose Bacon unchanged. Hams, sugar cured, 13c. Lard dull; steam 8½c; kettle 9a9½c. Butter —western active and unchanged. Whisky dull at 88½c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—Flour less active; extra $6 25a7 00; Wheat firmer; Pennsylvania and western red $1 76a1 80. Corn quiet; mixed western 68a 69c. Oats steady at 51a53c. Barley and malt unchanged. Provisions dull; more sellers than buyers. Mess pork 15¾c; refined 22¾a22½c. Whisky 90a90c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, April 2.—Tobacco—Sales 263 hogsheads; lugs $7 60a7 75; low leaf $8 00a8 50; medium to good $9 00a10 50. Bagging firm at 17a17½c. Cotton—sales at 23½c. Flour firm and active; extra family $7 25. Grain quiet and firm; barley 75a 80c; rye 80a90c; oats 55c. Provisions dull and very little doing; prices unchanged. Whisky quiet at 85c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, April 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; amber Michigan $1 68 at 58; No 1 red $1 60. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed 47¾c; low mixed 47¾c; Michigan 48c. Oats dull and nominal. Clover seed, choice $4 90a4 95; Michigan $5 00a5 10. Mess pork and lard quiet and unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, April 2.—Cotton active and advanced; low middling 22c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 2.—Cotton active and higher: low middling 22c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, April 2.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 @1 28; No 2 $1 20. Oats firm; No 2 32c. Corn in fair demand but lower; No 2 mixed at 37½c. Rye firm; No 1 68c. Barley dull; No. 2 fall 58c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, April 2.—Flour firm. Wheat active and advanced; extra $1 70; No 1, $1 63½; amber $1 56. Corn firm at 43¾c. No 1. Oats dull and lower at 38¾a39c; white 42c. Clover seed firm at $5 10a5 15.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 109¾@110.

NEW YORK, April 2—P. M.

MONEY.

Money being very active, loans were as high as ⅜ per cent. and interest per day.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOLD.

Gold dull at 109¾a110. Loans were from 4 to 3-64 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $50,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments strong, with an increased demand and small supply.

Coupons 1881	115¾	New $s	110
5-20s, 1862	112¾	5-20s, 1867	112¾
5-20s, 1864	112¾	Coupons 1868	112¾
5-20s, 1865	112¾	10-40s	108¼
5-20s, 1865, new	111¾	Currency 6s	115¾

STATE BONDS.

Southern State securities were dull and quiet.

Missouri sixes	95	Virginia, old	55
Tennessees, old	64½	North Carolinas, old	53
Tennessees, new	66¾	North Carolinas, new	38
Virginias, new	56		

THE STOCK MARKET.

Stocks opened strong but declined, owing to the great stringency of money. In the afternoon the market was active and buoyant, and there was a general advance in prices. The strongest stocks were Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, Boston, Hartford and Erie, Reading, Northwestern common and Western Union. The market at the close was the buoyant tone, and declined from 1 to 2 ₰ cent. Erie and Union Pacific were very weak. A report that General Dix and Messrs. Archer and Stebbins had resigned their positions in the Erie Railway had an unfavorable influence on the stock. The highest price for Erie to-day was 68, and the lowest, the closing figure, 66¾. At the final close the market began to rally from the lowest prices. The Panama Railroad Company to-day elected Mr. A. H. Stockwell as President and T. G. Bellows as Vice President.

There was quite a flurry in Wall street over the rumor that orders had been received from Amsterdam and Frankfort for purchases of Harlem and Erie stock, which touched 97¼, but fell to 9 at the close, indicating that the report was probably untrue.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Erie Railway Company to-day, O. H. P. Archer resigned the office of Vice President and Director. The Board passed a resolution thanking Mr. Archer for his assistance in effecting the recent changes in the company. The reason for Archer's resignation is that his business engagements required his undivided attention. The reported resignation of Dix and Stebbins is without foundation.

Western Union	74½	St. Paul	63¼
Quicksilver	40¾	do pref'd	81¾
Ullena Express	91¾	Wabash	79¾
Wells, Farzo & Co	77	do pref'd	88
American Express	78¾	Fort Wayne	96
U. S. Express	78¾	Terre Haute	24
Pacific Mail	64¾	do pref'd	64
New York Central	99¾	Chicago & Alton	117
N. Y. Central Scrip	92	do pref'd	120
Erie	67¾	Ohio & Mississippi	50¾
do pref'd	83¾	C. C. & C	91¾
Harlem	114	Burlington & Quincy	132
do pref'd	128	Lake Shore	94¾
Reading	115	Panama	287
Mich Central	115¾	Illinois Centra	133
Cleveland & Pitts	92¾	Union Pacific	39¾
Northwestern	84	C. P. Bonds	101¾
do pref'd	86¾	Union	90¾
Rock Island	117¾	Del. Lack. & West'n	109

N. J. Central ex-div. 110¾.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Time of Departures from New York in 1872.

City of Limerick	April 4	Liverpool.
Harmonia	April 4	Hamburg
City of Baltimore	April 6	Liverpool.
Baltic	April 6	Liverpool.
City of Montreal	April 6	Liverpool.
England	April 6	Liverpool.
Deutschland	April 6	Bremen.
Java	April 10	Liverpool.
Manhattan	April 10	Liverpool.
Denmark	April 10	Liverpool.
City of Antwerp	April 11	Liverpool.
Cimbria	April 11	Liverpool.
France	April 13	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	April 13	Liverpool.
Republic	April 13	Liverpool.
China	April 17	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	April 17	Liverpool.
Westfalia	April 18	Hamburg
Russia	April 24	Liverpool.
Nevada	April 24	Liverpool.
Westphalia	April 25	Hamburg
Calabria	April 26	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	April 27	Liverpool.
Wyoming	May 1	Liverpool.
Holsatia	May 4	Hamburg
Batavia	May 4	Liverpool.
Washington	May 5	France.
Algeria	May 11	Liverpool.
Parthia	May 18	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	May 18	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., April 2, 1872.

River falling, with six feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 54 at 6 P. M. G.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., April 2, 1872.

River falling slowly, with seven feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 56 at 6 P. M. C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., April 2, 1872.

River eleven feet five inches and rising. Down—Courier at 11 A. M. and the Esperanza at 4 P. M. The Andes at 5 P. M. Up—Carrie Brooks for Pittsburgh at 3 P. M. Weather pleasant.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., April 2, 1872.

River rising; weather spring like. The Ohio arrived at 12:30 P. M., and left at 1 P. M. The Pittsburgh left at 4:30 P. M. Juniata down at 9 P. M. Kanawha down with barges of salt at 5 P. M. The local packets are on time.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—River stationary; nine feet in the channel and rising. Arrived—Shamrock and Juniata, Pittsburgh; R. R. Hudson, Wheeling; Mollie Moore, Nashville; Keystone, Louisville. Departed—R. R. Hudson, Wheeling;

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

A Republican Lecturer Mobbed in Glasgow.

LONDON, April 2.—Mr. Bradlaugh, in a lecture in Glasgow last night, stated that he was in favor of a republican form of government for Great Britain. Parliament, he said, bestowed the crown upon William and Mary. What it had a right to give, it certainly had a right to withhold. These utterances gave rise to considerable disorder. An attack was made on the lecturer from a number of windows, the street lamps were broken, and several policemen were stoned by the rioters. No one was seriously injured.

The Battle of Dorking Rehearsed.

LONDON, April 2.—The grand Military review took place at Brighton yesterday, in accordance with the programme previously announced. Immense crowds witnessed the manœuvers, which were conducted on a large scale, and were rendered more than ordinarily interesting by the rehearsal of the battle of Dorking. The troops in the field, including some 20,000 volunteers, were divided into two armies, one of invasion, the other of defense. The enemy was supposed to have effected a landing at Shoyham Harbor. The movement commenced with an attack on the village and its capture after an obstinate resistance. The invaders then advanced on Brighton, and after repulsing a body of troops took up a defensive position. The army of defense, being largely reinforced, took the offensive under Gen. Horsford, and attacked the invaders with success, although the latter broke through Horsford's right center and created great confusion for a while. The firing ceased at one o'clock, both sides having been impartially beaten. The mock fight was succeeded by a march past, which was not satisfactory. The review on the whole, is considered a failure. The weather was fine, although there were occasional showers and the air fresh and bracing. Trains took down large numbers of spectators from London.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, April 2.—The insinuations of the American press in regard to Admiral Inglefield's movements in the United States have created a sensation here, and are variously commented on.

STUTTGART, April 2.—Herr Von Schemlin, Minister of the Interior, is dead.

LONDON, April 2.—While the races at Lurgon, Ireland, were in progress a stand crowded with spectators gave way and about two hundred persons were precipitated to the ground amid the confused mass of broken timbers. Thirty were injured, some of whom cannot recover.

MANCHESTER, April 2.—A large deputation of Conservatives marched in procession to-day to Pomona Garden, where they presented addresses to Disraeli, expressing the hope that the world soon would recover from its fright, in spite of the heavy snow and rain storm the attendance at the presentation was immense, and Disraeli was repeatedly cheered. Many houses in the vicinity were decorated with flags.

PARIS, April 2.—The trial of the libel case of Gen. Cissey against the Figaro has ended. M. Villemessant and Vitu, editors, were acquitted of the principal charge of libel, but proved guilty of inserting a statement in the Assembly, for which they were sentenced to one month's imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 francs.

In the course of his address resigning his seat, Thiers said one of the principal causes of those feelings of hostility which existed against the attitude of France towards the Spanish Crown. He declared it was the interest of France to keep Carnbino on the throne, because the overthrow would lead to the substitution of Montpensier or Bourbonism.

The time is now when the inhabitants of Mulhouse, in Alsace, must choose a French or German nationality. It is said those who are determined to adhere to the French nationality

CONNECTICUT.

Further Election Returns—Jewell's Majority About 100.

NEW HAVEN, CT., April 2.—Scott, Republican, is elected Sheriff of New Haven county. Harrison, Republican is elected one of the Representatives from this city. Jewell is elected Governor by about 700 majority.

HARTFORD, CT., April 2.—Official returns of scattering towns will reduce Jewell's majority over all; but he is probably elected by the people. There are five towns to hear from. The *Times* figures Jewell at 232 over all, and the *Post* at about 100.

HARTFORD, CT., April 2.—The latest received tables at the *Courant* office, with returns from every town, gives:

Counties.	Jew.	Hub.	Gil.	Harri.
Hartford	9,820	9,399	364	137
New Haven	10,209	10,209	289	145
New London	5,568	4,783	225	3
Fairfield	7,591	7,715	172	66
Litchfield	4,999	4,741	191	16
Windham	3,295	3,068	91	15
Middlesex	3,075	2,985	143	15
Tolland	2,188	1,893	81	2
Totals	46,386	44,445	1,526	384

Jewell's plurality is 1,940; majority over all 30. The Senate stands 15 Republicans, 6 Democrats; the House stands 114 Republicans, 110 Democrats; Republican majority on joint ballot, 30; last year it was 24. The Republicans elect sheriffs in six counties, and the Democrats in two, Fairfield and Litchfield.

OHIO LOCAL ELECTIONS.

The Election at Upper Sandusky.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., April 2, 1872.

The election yesterday passed off quietly. The Democratic ticket was elected throughout, with an average majority of about one hundred in town and a small majority in the township.

Township Election at Salem, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SALEM, O., April 2, 1872.

In the township election there was but one ticket in the field. Trustees, W. Daniels, Lewis Kene, Republicans; Clerk, Charles Moore, Democrat; Treasurer, V. Hampson, Republican; Clerk, N. B. Garrigues, Republican; Assessor, Charles Boone; Constables, Joseph Young and James Eseel, Republicans. The vote in report on the municipal election last night it should have read J. Dobbins, Treasurer, Republican, instead of Democrat.

The Cincinnati Charter Election.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—The *Volksblatt*, German Republican paper, says of the election yesterday: It was taken into consideration by a great part of the Republicans that the extreme temperance element has made itself possessed of so great an influence that the anti-temperance element desired to call it to a halt. The decrease of the Republican majorities over the Rhine is an answer to the renomination of Judge Welsch and the action of the Legislature. Returns from the country are not in, but they will increase the Democratic majority for the Board of Control. The Republicans elected the Clerk of Police Court, but have no opponent, and No others except ward officers were elected by Republicans.

The Democratic majorities are: Street Commissioner, 4,381; Director City Infirmary, 3,140; Trustee Water Works, 1,959; Voyle for short term Judge, 8,329; O'Connor, for long term Judge, received 1,379 more votes than both his Republican opponents. The Council has a Republican majority of two on joint ballot.

St. Louis Municipal Election.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—In the election to-day for twelve aldermen and eight school directors, the Democrats made a pretty clean sweep. They elected nine aldermen, the Republicans one and two independents. Of the school directors there were probably six Democrats. In the eighth ward. W. H. Brooks, colored, received 279 votes. The Council will stand seventeen Democrats, four Republicans and three independents.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 2, 1872.

THE SPECULATION IN ERIE.

On the receipt of special London cable dispatches this morning quoting American Erie shares 1-6 per cent. higher, at 56¼, and protected stock 2 per cent. higher, at 72, the price on Broad street ran up from 66 to 68, which is the highest price attained in the New York market for this stock within the past two years. Rumors of a still harder money market began to be circulated about this time, and Erie fell to 64 within half an hour. At the close a still further decline took place. Large sums of money were borrowed to-day yesterday by the bears, when they really had no use for it, for the express purpose of causing an artificial stringency to force down the prices of stocks.

INSURANCE FRAUDS.

Maurice Marx was arrested and held to bail in $5,000 charged with the issue of worthless insurance policies. He alleges that one Wilson Parfitt, of Brooklyn, is the accomplice and even more guilty than himself, as he defrauded the Government daily by the use of cancelled stamps on the policies.

ALLEGED MURDER BY POISON.

Frederick Heggi, of 263 East Houston street, has been arrested on suspicion of poisoning a man named Siegfried, who died at his house three years ago. The body has been exhumed and an inquest will soon be held. Siegfried's son says his father left some property which, by a bogus will, went to Heggi.

The Tribune will to-morrow have the following: There seems to be no doubt that Elbert A. Woodward has come back, and is now either in New York or within easy call of his friends here. His return has excited less public comment than the disappearance of Cooke, but among politicians of the Ring school but among politicians of the Ring school but among politicians of the Ring school